Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

Mr. Francis Appleyard, author of the leading article, is seen here (left) helping to bring in the wheat harvest on his 1,400 acre farm near Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Among the exhibits for Moscow is a Massey-Ferguson 500 combine harvester, similar to that seen in the picture. This power-steered, disc-braked combine harvests at a rate of up to 7 tons an hour with an unloading rate of a bushel a second. During 1963, £50 million worth of Massey-Ferguson's agricultural machinery was exported from Britain to 161 different countries.

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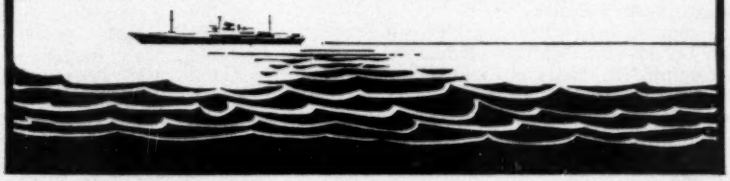

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Anglo-Soviet teamwork in agriculture

BY FRANCIS APPLEYARD,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATING AND PLANNING COMMITTEE,
BRITISH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, MOSCOW, 1964

A MAJOR OPPORTUNITY is approaching for the British agricultural industry to increase its overseas trade in machinery, technical equipment, fertilizers, seeds and livestock. This is the British Agricultural Exhibition, which will be held in Moscow from May 18-31 this year.

The exhibition comes at an opportune time when political tension has eased, and the prospects of important increases in trade with the USSR are highly favourable. In addition, the Soviet Union is currently embarking on a full-scale drive to increase considerably the productivity of its farming land and livestock.

It is confidently expected that the Exhibition will not only lead to greater trade, but to a long-term programme of agricultural development and co-operation to the benefit of both countries.

Background to the exhibition

The original proposal for a British Agricultural Exhibition in the USSR was made by Mr. Krushchev himself in his address to the Soviet people in 1962.

The suggestion was swiftly followed up by Mr. Rudy Sternberg, a farmer and industrialist who is a strong supporter of promoting our exports of agricultural products. As a result, in January, 1963, the National Farmers' Union set up a Co-ordinating and Planning Committee to give detailed study to the feasibility of the project. Members of the Committee, which is under the writer's chairmanship, include: Major David Gibson-Watt, M.P. for Hereford, and chairman of the Livestock Export Council; Air Vice-Marshal Frank Linden Hopps, Secretary and Chief Executive of the Agricultural Engineers' Association and an organizer of the Smithfield Show for several years; Mr. Rudy Sternberg, who, in addition to farming, is chairman of Propane Fertilisers Limited, the Sterling group of companies and Dominions Export Limited; and Captain John Rayner, who is head of the National Farmers' Union Commercial Department.

After considerable discussions and exchanges of visits by delegations from both Britain and the USSR, the project was found not only viable, but also highly desirable.

Official support was readily forthcoming. Both the British and Soviet Governments backed the plans for the exhibition. In particular, on the British side, support has come from the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Foreign Office, as well as from the National Farmers' Union, the Livestock Export Council, the Agricultural Engineers' Association and the Agricultural Market Development Executive Committee.

The Duke of Norfolk, Chief Patron of the Exhibition, who was Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1941, is a leading figure in British agriculture and himself farms 7,000 acres.

Display space fully sold

The present position is that all the indoor and outdoor display space originally booked in Moscow, has now been sold. Over a hundred exhibitors will be taking part, including leading manufacturers of agricultural machinery and equipment, fertilizers and chemicals. A notable feature will be the exhibits and demonstrations showing a wide range of top-quality British livestock.

Soviet delegation visits

During 1963, a number of Soviet delegations, consisting of agricultural experts and officials, visited this country in order to study British agriculture in detail. Two of the main delegations were headed respectively by Mr. A. A. Ezhevsky, chairman of the All-Union Farm Machinery Supply Agency and a member of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Mr. I. P. Volovchenko, Soviet Minister of Agriculture. During their visits, both Mr. Ezhevsky and Mr. Volovchenko took the opportunity to discuss in detail the plans for the British Agricultural Exhibition.

Typical of the attitude inspiring both British and Soviet supporters of the exhibition is Mr. Ezhevsky's comment: 'We hope that the British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow will help to promote goodwill between Britain and the USSR, as well as promoting trade.'

Soviet agricultural development drive

Soviet enthusiasm for the British Agricultural Exhibition can be readily understood in the context of the present drive to increase the USSR's agricultural productivity.

For some years, agriculture in the USSR has been dealing with a variety of problems, not the least of them being the need to co-ordinate major industrial expansion with a corresponding development of agriculture. Furthermore, the population of the Soviet Union is following the accustomed trends of its Western neighbours in becoming increasingly urbanized. It is also expanding, and there are between 3.5 to 4 million more mouths to fill every year.

There are also major technical problems facing Soviet agriculturists. The harvest failure of 1963 clearly indicated the difficulties of agricultural operations on a major scale under widely differing conditions of climate, the urgent need for higher fertilizer production and use, and the improvement of irrigation systems. These points were stressed last autumn by Mr. Krushchev. Another outstanding problem is the need for greatly increased agricultural mechanization.

It is now known that Soviet spending on agricultural development budgeted for 1964 will amount to some £4,722,000,000 – an increase of 23 per cent on last year's figures. Spending will rise to over £5,000,000,000 in 1965. With these funds the USSR plans to push ahead still more vigorously with agricultural development projects.

Reliable reports give details of many measures already in hand. One example is the building of a large dam in the barren Kara-Kum desert in Kazakhstan. This will create a reservoir holding 6,000 million cubic metres of water to supply the irrigation needs of twenty-two new state farms. Another imaginative project is the laying of a polythene pipe-line to convey milk from the high pastures of the Northern Caucasus to villages over 8,000 feet below in the neighbouring valleys. Yet other outstanding achievements are the large-scale introduction of electricity throughout the Soviet countryside, even into remote villages, and the notable advances made by Soviet experts in livestock breeding by artificial insemination.

Collaboration with Britain

The size of the task faced by the Soviet agricultural industry cannot be over-estimated. Britain will be of considerable help in the achievement of this task.

Britain's record of agricultural production is remarkable by any standards. Its farmers have learned from the concentrated experience of two world wars how to exploit every acre to the full.

In Britain today, just over four per cent of the working population – or about a million people – supply two thirds of our temperate food requirements. One man on a British farm produces enough food for twenty-three of his fellow citizens. This is a level of productivity unsurpassed in Europe.

It is made possible by a use of modern machinery more intensive than in any other country in the world. The increase in mechanization has been particularly marked over the past dozen years. During this period, for instance, the number of tractors in use rose by about thirty per cent, whilst combine harvesters multiplied by three hundred per cent, ground crop sprayers by five hundred per cent, and pick-up balers by seven hundred per cent.

The scientific study of soils, seeds, and fertilizers is far advanced in this country, whilst our livestock is universally acknowledged as the best in the world.

The size and capacity of the British agricultural machinery industry is such that its exports are now an important factor not only in the profits of the companies concerned, but also in the total foreign currency earnings of the United Kingdom. In 1963, a new record was established for overseas sales of agricultural machinery amounting to approximately £160,000,000.

British agriculture has a long record of success in helping other countries with their agricultural development. Today, Britain has even greater know-how, and the capacity to make a continuing major

contribution to those countries which plan to increase their agricultural productivity.

Personal contacts important

There seems little doubt that the USSR wants to do large-scale business with us, and that trade could embrace a wide range of goods in addition to agricultural products.

The gap between trading possibilities and their current realization was emphasized over two years ago by an official of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in a letter to the 'Financial Times'. He wrote:

'Trade between our two countries, which has a history of more than four centuries, has had many ups and downs caused by a variety of different factors. But never before has the discrepancy between the theoretical possibilities and the actual scope of trade been so striking as in recent years'.

However, in spite of the trading opportunities offered by the USSR, there is no doubt that, both individually and as companies, we have to make a good deal more effort on our own behalf. Communication is not always easy and outlooks are different. But the goodwill is now there – and that is an excellent starting point. With some perseverance and straightforward behaviour it is usually possible to reach agreement.

Above all, there is no substitute for person-to-person contact in negotiations with the Soviet Union. This has been our experience throughout the extensive discussions on arrangements for the British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. Whenever possible, these discussions have been conducted by personal interview, entailing frequent visits to either country by teams of agricultural officials and experts.

The same policy will be essential to long-term co-operation in agricultural development schemes which is expected to follow the exhibition. British and Soviet agriculturalists have a great deal to learn from each other's experience, and liaison on a personal basis is the surest and most practical way of sharing know-how and opinions.

Accordingly, we envisage that from this May onwards, man-to-man contacts will be developed on an even larger scale. As an immediate start, arrangements have been made with the USSR authorities for British exhibitors and visitors to the exhibition in Moscow to tour representative sections of Soviet agriculture. This will provide a unique opportunity to study Soviet agriculture on the spot, and to meet agricultural experts, officials and workers.

Start of a new era

The exhibition will serve two functions, both of them of major importance for British agriculture and trade.

In the first place, as the culmination of over a year's intensive discussion and planning, the exhibition will present a comprehensive picture of the achievements of the British agricultural industry. Our products and techniques will be on display not only to the agriculturalists of the Soviet Union, but also to experts from many other countries including some as far distant as Japan.

Secondly, the exhibition will help to open up a new era in mutual trade and co-operation with the largest state in the world.

BOARD OF TRADE MOVE FROM HORSE GUARDS AVE.

The removal of the Department from Horse Guards Avenue, London, to the new headquarters at 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 **(Tel. ABBEY 7877),** *began on January* 10 *and is expected to be completed over the week-end of February* 1-2. *The telegraphic address and the Telex number remain unchanged. The following departments are expected to move on February* 1-2:

Secretariat; Parliamentary Branch.

Departments now at 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1:
Library; Establishment Division; Industries and Manufactures Department; Divisions* 2 *and* 3 *and Engineering Industries Division; Distribution of Industry and Regional Development Divisions; Statistics Division*; Commercial Relations and Exports Department; General Division; Tariff Division; Finance Division; Solicitor's Department*; News Branch (including* Board of Trade Journal).

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch will remain in Horse Guards Avenue until further notice.

** For the time being the telephone number of these departments will be Sullivan* 3400.

Change of address of BoT Regional Development Division

The Board of Trade Regional Development Division (Board of Trade Advisory Committee) will be removed from Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1, to Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1, from February 3. The new telephone number is Monarch 4071.

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Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

Draft Uniform Laws on International Sales of Goods and on the Formation of Contracts therefor

A COMMITTEE of practising lawyers appointed by the Lord Chancellor has reported on the Draft Uniform Laws on International Sales of Goods and on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, which are to be discussed by an international conference to be held at the Hague from April 2 to 24.

The aim of the proposed laws, which have been drafted by an international commission and are supported by the Council of Europe, is to eliminate the difficulties arising in international trade as a result of differing national laws relating to the sale of goods.

The drafts contain rules which the courts of countries that passed the necessary legislation would apply to international sales of goods, unless the parties had agreed otherwise. Traders carrying on business in countries that had not passed the necessary legislation would be free to incorporate the terms of the Uniform Law on International Sales in their contracts.

The Committee concluded that, subject to careful revision of the drafts, the scheme of the two Laws could be developed into an acceptable code.

The undermentioned organizations, who had already been consulted about the Draft Laws, have been sent copies of the Committee's report together with comments by the Board of Trade, and have been asked for their views on the Committee's recommendations relating to the Draft Law on Sales:

Accepting Houses Committee
Association of British Chambers of Commerce
British Bankers Association
British Federation of Commodity Associations
British Insurance Association
British National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom
Co-operative Union Limited, Parliamentary Committee
Federation of British Industries
Lloyd's
London Chamber of Commerce
Multiple Shops Federation
National Chamber of Trade
National Association of British Manufacturers
Retail Distributors Association Incorporated
Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom

Copies of the relevant documents are available for reference at the Board of Trade. Any inquiries should be addressed to General Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2368).

Mr. Edward Heath (right), Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, discussing electric coil winding with Mr. A. Hunking, managing director, Westool Ltd., when he visited the firm's works at St. Helens Aukland, Co. Durham, during his recent return visit to the North East. Mr. D. L. Shand, works manager, is on the left.

Increasing importance of furniture exports

—Mr. Edward Heath

'I HAVE BEEN very much encouraged by the increasingly important part which your industry is playing in the export drive,' said Mr. Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, at the opening of the Furniture Show 1964 at Earls Court, London, on January 27. 'Naturally, with trade as one of my major responsibilities, I follow this closely. One of the impressions made upon me today in going round this exhibition is the increasing interest in the export activities of individual firms and the degree to which they are concentrating on selling abroad.

'In 1963, the exports of wooden furniture were estimated at £3¼ million. This is an increase of 7 per cent on the preceding year, which, of course, is above the normal rate of export growth in industry. This, therefore, is a considerable encouragement to us all. Of course, it remains true that this is a small percentage only of the total production of the industry – about 2½ per cent – and so there is still scope for further expansion in the export market.

'I realize, of course, that each country has its own domestic furniture industry, but, at the same time, I have heard many reports of the sales efforts overseas. Particularly in Geneva, before Christmas, I heard glowing accounts of the efforts of the industry in the Zurich fortnight earlier last year. And so the efforts which you are making in this field are greatly appreciated.

'Another interesting point about it is that one-third of the exports are going to the Common Market countries. This is in spite of increased competition and of the tariffs which are against us and the advantages therefore enjoyed by the manufacturers in the Common Market itself. And so the fact that you have been able to overcome these disadvantages stands very much to the credit of the industry.

'Now, you are to be strongly represented at the International Furniture Fair in Cologne, which opens, I think, tomorrow. There is to be a joint venture display organized by your own Federation and by the Board of Trade, in which 24 firms are exhibiting. I wish them every success there in that International Exhibition.

'This morning, in what was admittedly a brief tour, I have been able to see a very wide range of furniture and some, if I may say so, very interesting new developments. Of course, the Board of Trade is proud of its association with the industry. It contributed during the war years to a very simple style of furniture design, which is now, I think, gaining more and more universal acceptance as it is developed. In wartime, we had to make a virtue out of austerity, but now, today, we see steadily rising standards in the industry as a whole. There is no doubt about it that bulk purchase has played a considerable part in this. We have seen a great development of building in this country in the last few years. This has led to considerable development in architecture, and we are now seeing architecture of real merit.

'I think that those who are responsible for commissioning our new buildings are recognising more and more how important it is that the selection of furniture as well as of fittings should be right for the buildings.

'Your industry has shown itself to be alert and capable in supporting this forward move, both with design and with technical advance, and very often, as we have seen today, with very great ingenuity and enterprise in the use of new materials. There are many examples from the contract range on show here today. I found them very encouraging, very heartening, and many of them very ingenious indeed.'

1964 — a year of enormous promise

—The Chancellor

'1964 is a year of enormous promise. Industry is expanding fast, trade prospects in the world are good. We have within our own grasp the opportunity of making this a year of outstanding achievement. It needs the determined and brave efforts of Government, management and unions alike. I am confident that they will be forthcoming'. This was said by Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce in Leeds on January 24.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Maudling referred to the level of prices, which he said would be of the utmost importance in 1964. He welcomed therefore, the growing attention that was being paid to this problem. If prices rose too fast the effects both economic and social would be serious, and the prospects of selling enough exports to make our 4 per cent growth programme possible would be undermined. Continuing, he said that we had seen in the past how a vigorous expansion of business could lead to excessive price increases. 1963 was a year of great expansion, and all the latest statistics of trade, production and employment made it clear that 1964 would see even further progress. Our problem in 1964 would be the transition from a period of rapid expansion, at 5 or 6 per cent per year, which was possible now while we were still taking up slack in the economy, to the 4 per cent long-term growth rate which was our target.

'This kind of transition is not easy to achieve', he said, 'but it can be done provided we are not too ambitious in the load we place on the economy and provided we are not forced into a change of course by balance-of-payments difficulties. We have always foreseen some weakening of the balance of payments in the conditions we expect in 1964, and we have allowed for it in our plans for future growth; but these difficulties will be no more than transitional so long as we can count on a continuing growth in exports at the kind of rate we have been experiencing over the past year.'

Mr. Maudling said we had to concentrate on keeping prices as stable as we could. This was in the interest of everyone: and, equally, responsibility rested on everybody. The Government certainly had a part to play. We had made it clear that we intended to continue with our policy of expansion, which should enable manufacturers to achieve big reductions in their costs of production. We were broadening and strengthening our measures against monopolies. We were making great efforts to increase the supply of skilled labour by our retraining schemes and to call into use the resources of the areas where unemployment was high, and we would resist the temptation to aggravate the problem by further expansion of Government expenditure.

'But responsibility – and a heavy one – rests also on management and unions', he said. 'Management settle prices; unions by their policies to a large extent determine the circumstances in which management has to operate. I cannot help feeling some concern at the present evidence of increased prices. It is of the utmost importance that management should accept the responsibility of ensuring that prices are increased only where this is fully justified by rising costs, and that wherever possible the benefits of greater efficiency and productivity are shared with the general public by the reduction of prices. We need also, I am convinced, a good deal more public explanation and understanding of how prices are determined and why. There is also a responsibility resting upon unions. If they press wage claims greater in total than the economy can stand then they are inevitably pressing for higher prices as well as higher incomes, and this will do no good to anyone, including their own members.'

Britain's future in Europe

—Lord Drumalbyn

THERE was no question of Britain resuming negotiations for membership of the European Economic Community at present, said Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, when he spoke in Edinburgh on January 25 to a conference organized by the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement. Our present task was two-fold, he said. 'On the economic plane, to alleviate the effects of the tariff discrimination which grows in Europe as the internal tariff barriers of the EEC and the European Free Trade Association are eliminated. The most immediate hope of doing so will be through what has come to be known as the Kennedy Round – the negotiations between members of GATT next May with the following broad objections – to reduce tariffs and other barriers to international trade; to provide better access to world markets for agricultural products; and to increase the opportunities for less-developed countries to export their products.'

The United States Trade Expansion Act instituted by the late President Kennedy had held out the prospect that the United States might reduce their tariffs by half if other countries would do likewise. If industrial tariffs could be cut on a m.f.n. basis by 50 per cent which was the present aim for the Kennedy Round, the damage likely to be caused through discrimination in Europe would not be nearly so severe, he added.

'Secondly, on the political plane we must seek ways to implement and strengthen the existing structure for political co-operation. There has been talk in Europe recently of resuming the study of the possibility of a political treaty, possibly on the lines of the Fouchet Plan put forward in 1961. This plan contained proposals for a European political union aimed initially at harmonizing and co-ordinating policy in the spheres of foreign affairs, defence and culture, and ultimately at unifying it. There would be a Council of Ministers; a Parliament with right of recommendation; and a political Commission composed of senior officials which would carry out the Council's decision. The Fouchet Plan had no supranational features, but it did provide for revision after a number of years with the object of strengthening the machinery and with the eventual aim of closer political integration.'

Lord Drumalbyn said that the Government had said that if talks about a political union were revived among the Six we would like to be able to participate in them from the beginning. We supported the declaration of purpose which the Six made in the Bonn Declaration on which their work for the Fouchet Plan was based. 'To organize their co-operation, to provide for its further development, and to ensure for it the regularity which will progressively create the conditions for a joint policy.' In addition to these two important aims, one of them economic and one of them political, there was a third objective which concerned perhaps the most important problem of the second half of the 20th century, namely what was generally referred to as the need to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries – in plain language, between the rich and the poor nations of the world.

The gap between the two extremes was constantly widening, he said. Unless means could be found to reverse this process, there was bound to be trouble between the richer and the poorer countries of the world. We closed our minds to our moral obligations to the rest of mankind, at our peril. The difficulty was to find ways of adapting our own economic and political structure to help others in ways that were acceptable to them. In terms of financial aid this country was contributing far more to the undeveloped countries than we used to do. 'How much more could be provided if our resources were pooled with those of our European neighbours.'

British education had an essential and most important part to play. In the last resort it was the British people themselves who had to decide what sort of country this should be and what sort of relationship with Europe they wanted. It might be next year, or in five years time, or in ten years time, that a decision would have to be taken which as Mr. Edward Heath, who as Lord Privy Seal, said in his opening speech at the Brussels negotiations, 'will profoundly affect the way of life, the political thought and even the character of our people.'

'We cannot begin soon enough to provide in our schools and universities a firm and sound basis for such a decision,' added Lord Drumalbyn.

Lord Drumalbyn (right), Minister of State, Board of Trade, seen with Mr. M. Rice (left), chairman, Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd., and Mr. D. Murphy, director, at a reception held in London recently to announce details of a commercial broadcasting station, Middle East Radio, which will cover ten principal Middle Eastern countries.

Visit of Canadian trade minister

THE HON. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Government of Canada, is visiting London at the end of February and Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, will take the opportunity of his visit to discuss trade and other matters of mutual interest.

Mr. du Cann appoints his Parliamentary Private Secretary

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Daniel Awdry, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

North British Locomotive Company deputation to BoT

MR. DAVID PRICE, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, received on January 22 a deputation representing shareholders of the North British Locomotive Company, accompanied by Mr. John Biggs, Davidson, M.P., Sir Fitzroy Maclean, M.P., and Mrs. Evelyn Emmett, M.P. They sought compensation from the Government for the losses which they had incurred following the liquidation of the Company on the ground that the Government had supported the Company by financial assistance under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, and had nominated a Director, who subsequently became Chairman. They left with him a memorandum setting out the position as they saw it.

The Parliamentary Secretary explained that the Government, while greatly regretting the Company's failure, could not accept that the grant of assistance with public money, for the purpose of providing or maintaining employment, imposed on them any obligation, either legal or moral, to indemnify shareholders against subsequent loss. They had the fullest confidence in the capacity of their nominee Director and had no reason to doubt that he and his co-directors had done everything possible to pull the Company round. In any event they had no responsibility for his conduct of the Company's affairs either as a Director, or when the Board of the Company had themselves elected him as Chairman. The deputation said that they could not accept this explanation as satisfactory. The Parliamentary Secretary agreed to study the memorandum and if any fresh points arose, either in it or subsequently, which had not been disposed of at the meeting, he would consider them.

Monopolies Commission report on supply of wallpaper

The report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of wallpaper was published on January 22. A reference to the Monopolies Commission was made by the Board of Trade on September 25, 1961.

The main conclusions and recommendations of the report are as follows:

(i) The Commission found that the conditions as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948 (as amended), prevailed in that The Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd. with its manufacturing subsidiaries (W.P.M. Group) was responsible for more than one-third of the supply of wallpaper in the United Kingdom.

(ii) The Commission were not required to say whether the existence of these monopoly conditions was against the public interest but merely whether certain things (as described in paragraph 4 of the reference) were done by the supplier concerned as a result of or for the purpose of preserving the conditions, and, if so, whether they operated or might be expected to operate against the public interest. Practices of the Group which were found to be things done within the terms of paragraph 4 of the reference were the following:
  (a) the acquisition of interests in undertakings engaged in the manufacture, merchanting and retailing of wallpaper;
  (b) the making of exclusive agreements or arrangements with distributors of wallpaper, as practised at the time when the inquiry began;
  (c) the making of arrangements with distributors for maintaining the resale prices of 'pattern book ways';
  (d) the acquisition and use of premises for retailing wallpaper.

(iii) As to the effect of practices (a) to (d) above upon the public interest the Commission concluded that:
  (a) the acquisition of interests in undertakings engaged in the manufacture of wallpaper operated and might be expected to operate against the public interest;
  (b) the practice, up to and beyond the date of the reference, of making exclusive arrangements with distributors operated against the public interest and might be expected to do so should it ever be revived in a situation where the Group had a dominant share of the market;
  (c) the practice of maintaining the resale prices of 'pattern book ways' operated and might be expected to operate against the public interest. (About half the wallpaper sold by the Group in the home market is not price-maintained and reaches the public almost entirely through retail shops. The other half is price-maintained in order to support a particular method of distribution, namely through decorators; these wallpapers are, in fact, supplied principally through decorators but also through retail shops, and they are called 'pattern-book ways'. The Commission emphasized that in this case they were concerned solely with the effect on the public interest of resale price maintenance as practised by the monopoly supplier, and by no other supplier, in the circumstances of this particular trade.);
  (d) the acquisition of interests in undertakings engaged in merchanting and retailing wallpaper and the acquisition and use of premises for retailing wallpaper did not operate against the public interest and might not be expected to do so.

(iv) The Commission recommend:
  (a) that the Group should not in future acquire interests in undertakings engaged in the manufacture of wallpaper without obtaining the consent of the Board of Trade;
  (b) that the Group should not revive the practice of exclusive trading in its supply of wallpaper without the like consent;
  (c) that the Group should terminate its existing resale price maintenance arrangements in relation to its sales of wallpaper and should not enter into any such arrangements in future so long as it continues to supply at least one-third of the total United Kingdom supply of wallpaper.

The report is unanimous. Copies of the report are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. 6d., by post 4s. 10d.

Open General Licence for aluminium scrap and metallic residues

AT the request of the Ministry of Aviation the Board of Trade announce that arrangements have been made to permit the continued export of specified types of aluminium scrap and metallic residues.

An Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export to any destination during the period February 17, 1964 to May 16, 1964 of aluminium scrap and residues as detailed below:

(1) Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of aluminium or alloys containing 70 per cent or more by weight of aluminium, other than:
  (i) scrap wrought material (including foil);
  (ii) scrap comprised of articles consisting wholly or mainly by weight of wrought material;
  (iii) unused cast scrap;
  (iv) swarf, turnings, millings, borings and routings.

(2) Metallic residues, the following:
  (i) aluminium skimmings and dross;
  (ii) aluminium ball mill dust.

Inquiries about this Licence should be made to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757.) Copies of the Open General Licence will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

Note:

The new Open General Licence allows for a further period of three months the continued free export of certain specified types of aluminium scrap and metallic residues. The current Open General Licence covers the period from November 17, 1963 to February 16, 1964. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of November 8, 1963, page 1009.)

Assistant Official Receiver appointments

MR. FRANK AUGUSTUS LANAWAY has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Barrow-in-Furness and Ulverston, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Kendal, Preston, Rochdale and Whitehaven and Millom. His appointment as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Nottingham, Boston, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Leicester and Lincoln and Horncastle has been revoked. This appointment and revocation took effect on January 22, 1964.

Mr. Charles George Churcher has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Northampton, Bedford and Luton and also for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Cambridge and Peterborough. His appointment as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Croydon, Guildford, Kingston-upon-Thames and Slough and also for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Aylesbury, Banbury, Chelmsford, Hertford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, St. Albans and Southend has been revoked.

This appointment and revocation took effect on January 27, 1964.

Port of Bristol export conference

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will be one of the speakers at the official opening on March 18 of a three-day conference for exporters at Bristol organized by the Bristol Junior Chamber of Commerce and Shipping with the assistance of the Board of Trade, the Institute of Directors and the Federation of British Industries. Inquiries to: Mr. A. S. Owen, 56 Queen Square, Bristol, 1.

BROOK

THE BEST FOR 60 YEARS
1/25th. to 650 h.p.
1904–SIXTY YEARS OF ELECTRIC MOTOR DEVELOPMENT–1964
BROOK ELECTRIC MOTORS
64/A

Prepacked Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) (amendment) regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they have made the Prepacked Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 38). These Regulations, which come into operation today, January 31, make minor amendments to the Pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) Regulations 1957, necessitated by the coming into operation of certain Parts of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 on that date.

Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches, price 3d., by post 5½d.

Weights and Measures (egg grading machines) regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they have made the Weights and Measures (Egg-Grading Machines) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 39). These Regulations, which come into operation on January 31, prescribe the tests which are to be applied to machines designed to grade hens' eggs by reference to their weights into grades prescribed in orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They replace the Weights and Measures (Amendment No. 4) Regulations 1942 which cease to have effect when the Weights and Measures Act 1904 (under which they were made) is repealed on January 31 by the operation of the Weights and Measures Act 1963.

Copies of the Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or Branches. Price 8d., by post 11d.

Imports of rum from the Dollar Area

IN NOTICE to Importers No. 1063, dated January 29, the Board of Trade announce that the quota for imports of rum from the Dollar Area will be at the unchanged level of £90,000 cif for the calendar year 1964.

Applications will be considered from accredited agents of overseas suppliers in dollar countries or from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade in rum.

Application forms (TIP/A or ILB/A) must reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than February 14, 1964. Page 1 should be completed: on Page 2, only the desired value of the licence need to be stated; on Page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (Rum) should be entered.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1964

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions (No. 1) Order, 1964.

This Order provides for the temporary exemption from import duty of S-2: 3: 3-Trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate (Tariff heading 29.31) and Sulphamethoxazole (Tariff heading 29.36) until January 1, 1965, and of certain steel in coils (Tariff heading 73.15) until March 18.

The Order came into operation on January 24, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1964 No. 52.

Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of lincomycin hydrochloride (tariff heading 29.44) on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calender year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, quoting reference 6374, should be addressed to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by February 14, 1964.

Application for exemption from import duty of block balata

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the exemption from duty of the following:

'Balata in pieces of a thickness of not less than 2 inches' (Tariff Item 40.01 (B)).

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than February 7.

N.E. building project will provide jobs for 1,300

WORK has started on a £500,000 building project – expected to provide employment for 1,300 people – for the International Import and Export Company Limited in Commercial Road, Sunderland. The buildings, due to be completed by September, are being constructed by the Middlesex Prefabricated Buildings Limited of Hounslow, Middlesex, and Anderson & Co., Ltd., of Gateshead. Both buildings are of modern design, and particular attention has been paid to the manner in which they will blend with the surrounding buildings. Main contractors for the whole scheme are a local firm – D. & J. Ranken Limited of Sunderland – who are responsible for all the site work.

Expansion at Hillington Industrial Estate

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that James Findlay and Sons (Colour and General Printers) Ltd. and their Associate, Hillington Printing Works Ltd. are to concentrate their production activities at Hillington Industrial Estate where they are to lease an existing factory of 34,000 sq. ft. This will result in 100 additional jobs, of which one-third will be male.

Hillington Printing Works Ltd. are already tenants on the Hillington Industrial Estate and James Findlay and Sons (Colour and General Printers) Ltd. will move the manufacturing part of their operations from privately owned premises, now due for redevelopment, at Commerce Street, Glasgow.

Car components factory for N.I.

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce announced on January 21 that Autolite Motor Products Limited, who have a 200,000 sq. ft. car components factory at Enfield, Middlesex, are to establish a factory of similar size at Finaghy, near Belfast. The Enfield factory produces spark plugs, horns, wiper motors, instruments and electrical equipment for commercial vehicles, and employs 800 workers. The Northern Ireland factory will concentrate on carburettors and distributors, and when full production is attained, probably in 1967, is expected to employ 650 workers, 80 per cent of them men. Output would be for the motor car industry in the United Kingdom and Europe. Production should start in the autumn of next year.

The three main reasons which determined Autolite's choice of Northern Ireland for a motor components factory were: (1) availability of male workers in an industrial community; (2) Government help in the capital investment, which in the automobile industry is high; (3) the time factor, which had been greatly reduced by swift action by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce.

Questions asked and answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

MONDAY, JANUARY 20

Domestic oil heaters

Asked whether he would take action to prevent the sale of any type of portable domestic oil heater which created a serious fire hazard when accidentally knocked over, Mr. Henry Brooke, Secretary of State for the Home Department, said that The Oil Heaters Regulations 1962 required that a heater should have screw holes, a hook and chain or other means to secure it so as prevent overturning. He proposed, in consultation with interested bodies, to amend these Regulations so as to bring them into line with the 1963 edition of the British Standard for domestic oil heaters. This also required wick-feed heaters to comply with requirements about spillage and ignition of fuel on overturning, similar to those already prescribed for drip-feed heaters.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21

Citizens' Advice Bureaux

Asked what progress had been made in the expansion of Citizens' Advice Bureaux to deal with consumer protection, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replied that the Board of Trade and the National Citizens' Advice Bureaux Committee wrote to local authorities in August 1963, drawing their attention to the role of Citizens' Advice Bureaux in the Government's plan for consumer advice. The Parliamentary Secretary continued: 'I understand from the National Committee that some 450 local authorities have, as a result, so far got into touch with them, and that some 50 local meetings about the formation of new bureaux have been arranged.'

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22

Monopolies Commission report

Asked when the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of wallpaper would be published, and if he would make a statement, the Secretary of State said that the report was published on January 22. The Commission found that monopoly conditions prevailed in the supply of wallpaper. They also found that certain activities of the monopoly supplier had operated or were operating against the public interest but they concluded that another activity which they had been asked to consider did not. Mr. Heath added that he was studying the Report and the Commission's recommendations.

A notice concerning the publication of the report appears on page 195 of this issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

Monopolies Commission report and tariff reductions

The Secretary of State was asked a number of questions concerning the reduction of tariffs on some imported commodities and on some other British manufactures in view of the 'need to reduce prices and the imperfect competition in this country's industry' as noted in various reports of the Monopolies Commission. In reply Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade said: 'The conclusions and recommendations of the Monopolies Commission on matters affecting the public interest cover a variety of situations and each case must be considered on its merits so that appropriate action can be taken. The Secretary of State would not be prepared to reopen cases in which the Government's decisions have already been announced. In cases which are still under consideration and in any future cases the possibility of action through the tariff would not be excluded should this appear to be appropriate in the particular circumstances.'

Consumer Council and rpm

The Secretary of State was asked whether he was aware that, of the male members of the Consumer Council, half were directors or actively connected with departmental stores, multiple supermarkets and co-operative stores and that there were no members on the Council connected with the interests of small independent shop-keepers; and whether he would review the present membership of this Council with a view to providing a wider field of experience in the Council in its consideration of reports on subjects such as resale price maintenance and stamp trading. In reply the Minister of State said that the three members referred to constituted one quarter of the total membership of the Council, all of whose members were appointed in a personal capacity, and not as representatives of particular interests. He saw no reason to review the membership since he was satisfied that the Council, as at present constituted, fully represented the interests of consumers.

Staggered holidays

Asked what progress he was making in his consideration of the problems of staggered holidays; and when he hoped to publish his conclusions, the Minister of State said that with his colleagues who also had an interest in this matter, the Secretary of State had been consulting the parties concerned and had been considering the views which he had had from the public on the proposals set out in the recent White Paper on Staggered Holidays. He hoped that it would be possible for a statement to be made before long on those aspects of the matter which might involve Government action.

Weekly periodicals purchased by BoT

The Minister of State said that 192 weekly periodicals were purchased by his department for the discharge of his official duties in the week ending January 18, 1964.

Removal of duty on sulphate of ammonia

Asked whether he would now give a decision on the application for the removal of the £4 per ton import duty on sulphate of ammonia, which was made by users several years ago, the Minister of State said that this duty was reduced by 20 per cent in October, 1962, as a result of international tariff negotiations and domestic prices had been substantially reduced since the application was made. The facts on which the application was based had, therefore, changed and a fresh investigation would be needed if the applicants wished to pursue the matter.

Export of cars to the U.S.

A questioner asked the Secretary of State if he was aware that in the first eleven months of 1963 America imported 216,784 Volkswagen motor cars as compared to 19,247 M.G.s, by the biggest British exporter; what steps he was taking to encourage or compel British manufacturers to compete better in export markets; and if he would make a statement. In reply the Minister of State said: 'These figures do not represent the total effort of the British motor industry. The industry's export effort and the problems arising in overseas markets are under continuous study by the National Advisory Council for the Motor Manufacturing Industry and the Board of Trade's export services are available to help British manufacturers expand their exports. Compulsion however would be neither appropriate nor practicable.'

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28

Trade with Eastern Europe

The Secretary of State was asked what further developments he envisaged with trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. He replied: 'As the House is aware most manufactured goods can be imported freely into the United Kingdom without quantitative restrictions. Among the main exceptions are the products of Eastern area countries. In the debate on the Address I said that I was prepared to look very carefully at the possibility of a more flexible system for the control of imports from some of these countries if this were likely to increase the volume of trade in both directions. I have decided that provided I can conclude satisfactory arrangements with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, the existing quota restrictions on the import of a number of manufactured goods from these countries should be removed; but I shall sanction this change only if the countries concerned will ensure that their goods enter the United Kingdom at prices which are not disruptive and that they increase their trade with the United Kingdom. I shall, of course, reserve the right to re-impose quota restrictions immediately on any product if at any time I consider this is necessary. I am arranging for the industries principally concerned to be informed.

Negotiations with the individual countries concerned will take place as soon as practicable. Those with Czechoslovakia are just beginning in London. These arrangements should enable the Eastern area countries to earn more sterling to finance increased exports from the United Kingdom.

NEDC growth target

Answering a question on the Government's overseas trade and import policies in correlation to the National Economic Development Council's planning for economic growth, the Secretary of State said that the Government, in accepting the NEDC growth target, were well aware that the achievement of a sustained high rate of economic expansion was dependent on the success of their trade policies.

Unwritten price agreements

Asked if he would ensure that suitable legislation to make unwritten price agreements illegal, would be introduced before the general election, the Secretary of State replied, 'No, Sir'. He said that price agreements, written or unwritten, which were registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, were not illegal but were within the jurisdiction of the Restrictive Practices Court. A White Paper to be published shortly would deal with the Government's conclusion that the Act requires amendment to deal more effectively with information agreements on prices.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,038	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	125	121	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1962															
1st quarter	110	114	124	119	111	100	128	126	122	136	126	— 3	— 5	— 8	+13
2nd quarter	113	115	124	122	112	100	128	123	129	141	124	+ 49	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	112	116	126	122	112	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	112	115	128	123	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	111	112	128	123	113	101	114	104	124	96	120	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	128	110	129	147	127	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	115	121	136	129	118	105	133	107	130	159	134	— 32	— 33	—19	— 8
1963															
June	..	118	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	123*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand †	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers †	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+342
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 16
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963			121·7	+2·0			141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	
1962																
1st quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 37
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	129*	101*	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter			122·1	+2·1	105·9*	122·4*	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	
1963																
June	123	105	122·1	+1·0	104·5	121·8	141·1	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July	124*	103*	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	126*	100*	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	129*	101*	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·9	+2·3	104·8*	122·3*	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	134*	120*	122	+2·2	106·4*	122·4*	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December			122	+1·8	106·6*	122·5*	145·0	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	
1964																
January								471*	+ 24*	+41	166*	+11*	— 1			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

First company accounts for 1963 show increased profits and stockbuilding

UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1963, the Board of Trade's Statistics Division received accounts from 327 quoted companies for their accounting years ending in April 1963 or later. These companies number about one-sixth of all quoted companies engaged mainly in manufacturing and distribution in the United Kingdom whose accounts are analysed by the Board of Trade (companies with assets of less than £0·5 million are no longer included in the analysis) but they account for little more than one-tenth of total income and assets. As in the analysis of accounts received up to December 31, 1962*, the chemical industry is under-represented and metal manufacturing, vehicles and the distributive trades over-represented.

Of the 327 accounts analysed, 139 relate to a year ending in June, 48 to July, and the remainder were spread over the remaining months between April and December 1963. Table A shows the pattern of the accounts in the present analysis in terms of their accounting dates and the date the accounts were received by the Board of Trade. Table B shows how the industrial distribution of assets of the companies whose accounts are now analysed compares with the industrial pattern of quoted companies as a whole.

The trend of company income

The present analysis of quoted companies' accounts reveals an acceleration to the rising trend in profits which first became apparent in accounts received in the quarter ended June 1963. Gross trading profits of the companies at £257 million were 8 per cent higher than they were a year earlier, against the 3 per cent and 4 per cent rise experienced by companies reporting in the June and September quarters of 1963. (The gross trading profits of all companies, as estimated in the national income accounts, in the year ended June 1963, showed a rise of 5 per cent over the figure for the preceding twelve months.) The most significant increase in trading profit of the quoted companies was shown by the vehicles industry, from £18 million in 1962 to £30 million in 1963. The drink industry showed a rise of £2 million, and small rises were shown by a further eight of the 22 groups for which separate figures are calculated. Only two industries – metal manufacturing and paper, printing and publishing – showed a fall in trading profits; the most marked fall (from £32 million to £28 million) was experienced by metal manufacturing.

The increase in gross income (trading profit plus investment and other income) from £252 million in 1962 to £270 million in 1963 is reflected in rises in all the main categories of income appropriation – tax appropriation and depreciation provisions each rose by £5 million, dividend distributions by £3 million, interest on debentures and other long-term loans by £2 million and the amount retained in reserves by £3 million – but there was little change over the previous year in the proportional distribution of income. Depreciation provisions plus the amount retained in reserves (including the proportion due to minority interests) which together are available to finance companies' expansion, rose from £106 million to £114 million, but accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of gross income than in recent years. Details of the appropriation of company income are shown in Table 1.

Increase in company stocks

For the first time since the quoted companies' accounts have been analysed each quarter – beginning with the accounts for 1960 – there was an increase in the rate of stockbuilding compared with a year earlier. This rise was mainly attributable to the expenditure of £14 million by the vehicles industry. Increased stockbuilding was accompanied by a rise in net trade and other credit granted, but these rises were outweighed by a fall of £19 million in the amount spent on fixed assets and only £11 million (a fall of over 50 per cent) was spent on acquiring subsidiaries.

The rise in internally generated funds reduced the pressure on liquid resources and, with the lower level of overall expenditure on

*See *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963, page 375.

Table A. Spread of accounting dates

1963	Accounting year ending in month shown	Accounts received by Statistics Division in month shown
April	43	—
May	23	—
June	139	1
July	48	6
August	31	22
September	39	31
October	3	65
November	—	153
December	1	49
Total	327	327

Table B. Industrial distribution of company assets, 1962

£ million
(Percentage of total in brackets)

Industry	Net assets in 1962 of companies included in present analysis (327 companies)		Net assets in 1962 of all companies included in annual analysis (1981 companies)	
Metal manufacture	228	(14)	1,405	(10)
Drink	188	(12)	1,118	(8)
Vehicles	157	(10)	763	(5)
Wholesale distribution	133	(8)	534	(4)
Retail distribution	115	(7)	947	(6)
Non-electrical engineering	106	(7)	1,162	(8)
Textiles	99	(6)	1,019	(7)
Clothing and footwear	92	(6)	251	(2)
Paper, printing and publishing	90	(6)	906	(6)
Chemicals	85	(5)	2,022	(14)
Electrical engineering	79	(5)	1,050	(7)
Food	47	(3)	649	(4)
Other industries	172	(11)	2,810	(19)
Total	1,590	(100)	14,635	(100)

Table C.

£ million

	1962	1963
Uses of funds		
Increase in value of stocks	15	24
Increase in net trade and other credit	—13	3
Expenditure on fixed assets	153	134
Expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries	23	11
	178	172
Sources of funds		
Depreciation provisions and balance retained in reserves	94	116
Increase in amount owing to banks	3	14
Additions to tax and dividend accruals	—13	—6
Receipts from issues of ordinary shares	26	16
Receipts from issues of preference shares and long-term loans	38	9
Fall in holdings of cash and marketable securities, etc.	23	12
Other items and adjustments	7	11
	178	172

capital accounts and increased bank loans, the companies raised only £25 million capital by the issue of shares and long-term loans against £64 million in 1962. Table C summarizes the position, which is shown in greater detail in Table 3.

Contracts for capital expenditure continued to fall this quarter, the decline being accounted for mainly by companies classified to metal manufacturing and vehicles.

Table 1. Quoted companies — appropriation of income

Accounts received between October 1 and December 31, 1963 — £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Number of companies (a)	329	327	260	259
Trading profit (before depreciation and other provisions)	238,032	256,975	191,540	208,176
Less provision for depreciation	61,407	66,228	49,366	52,957
Less other provisions	585	799	537	707
Trading profit	176,040	189,948	141,637	154,512
Plus income from investments	9,715	8,437	8,122	6,799
Plus other income	2,869	3,188	2,830	3,130
Less interest on long-term liabilities	6,684	8,253	5,718	7,081
Net income (before taxation)	181,940	193,320	146,871	157,360
Less taxation	91,731	96,660	73,941	78,370
Net income (after taxation)	90,209	96,660	72,930	78,990
Plus prior year adjustments:				
Tax	2,972	2,249	2,185	1,723
Other	1,077	1,098	684	987
Disposable income	94,258	100,007	75,799	81,700
Less dividends (net):				
Ordinary	45,819	48,359	37,714	39,563
Preference, etc.	4,272	4,345	3,188	3,292
Less share due to minority interest	2,405	1,839	1,693	1,332
Balance retained in reserves	41,762	45,464	33,204	37,513

(a) The 1962 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1963 by another company in the population.

Table 2. Quoted companies — balance sheet summary

Accounts received between October 1 and December 31, 1963 — £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
Balance sheet at end of year	1962	1963	1962	1963
Fixed assets:				
Tangible fixed assets, net	912,722	980,388	732,756	786,271
Goodwill, etc.	61,193	62,799	41,286	41,167
Trade investments	41,980	46,578	33,463	37,513
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	9,282	12,546	8,729	10,690
Total fixed assets	1,025,177	1,102,311	816,234	875,641
Current assets:				
Stocks and work-in-progress	570,218	592,131	462,590	479,210
Trade debtors	410,899	442,017	323,240	348,767
Other debtors	5,453	6,002	4,691	5,270
Marketable securities	59,981	61,046	50,270	51,846
Tax reserve certificates	25,091	16,901	22,092	14,163
Cash	83,834	79,135	71,228	69,175
Total current assets	1,155,476	1,197,232	934,111	968,431
Less current liabilities:				
Bank overdrafts and loans	93,634	106,735	60,714	64,612
Trade creditors	340,934	369,309	265,683	289,237
Other creditors	11,389	11,991	7,330	8,161
Dividends and interest due	31,333	34,119	25,272	27,274
Current taxation	105,372	96,930	88,822	79,889
Provisions	8,414	8,815	4,460	4,905
Total current liabilities	591,076	627,899	452,281	474,078
Net current assets	564,400	569,333	481,830	494,353
Total net assets	1,589,577	1,671,644	1,298,064	1,369,994
Less future tax reserves	63,056	66,859	52,086	55,787
Less long-term loans	152,342	161,084	130,090	140,175
Less minority interest in subsidiaries	40,969	44,458	34,123	37,802
Shareholders' interest in total net assets	1,333,210	1,399,243	1,081,765	1,136,230
Represented by:				
Issued share capital:				
Ordinary shares	498,068	521,375	411,861	432,844
Preference, etc., shares	122,523	124,021	94,964	95,188
Capital and revenue reserves	712,619	753,847	574,940	608,198
Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for	86,833	66,721	76,165	57,128
Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets	415,237	463,880	350,220	389,649

Notes and definitions

Tables 1-3 present the first analysis of accounts for the 'year' 1963 (with comparable figures for 1962) based on accounts received by the Board of Trade up to the end of December 1963.

The figures are not quarterly in the sense of representing experience during a quarter; a company's accounts relate to a year's experience and the average period reflected in an aggregation of company accounts will depend on the spread of accounting dates represented by the accounts. In general, accounts received in a later quarter will tend to represent annual experience centred on a later date than those received in an earlier quarter; but since there is a seasonal pattern in industrial accounting dates, comparisons between figures published in successive quarters will reflect these seasonal factors as well as the underlying 'annual' trend of company finance which is centred in the figures derived from the accounts received during the quarter. There is also great variability in experience between companies and this can influence the comparisons between figures for different quarters.

Detailed figures for each of twenty-two industry groups are pub-

Table 3. Quoted companies — sources and uses of capital funds during year.

Accounts received between October 1 and December 31, 1963 — £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Sources of funds:				
Receipts from issues of:				
Long-term loans	30,903	8,082	25,999	9,099
Ordinary shares	26,434	15,502	15,670	9,969
Preference, etc., shares	6,729	1,090	5,702	—184
Total loan and share capital issued	64,066	24,674	47,371	18,884
Increase in amount owing to:				
Banks	3,229	13,748	—963	4,493
Trade creditors	22,720	27,732	22,673	22,605
Other creditors	—506	261	—120	828
Addition to accruals:				
Tax	—12,708	—8,272	—13,522	—8,973
Dividends and interest	—136	2,752	—271	1,969
Total increase in credit received	12,599	36,221	7,797	20,922
Balance retained in reserves	41,762	45,464	33,204	37,513
Provisions out of income for depreciation, etc.	61,992	67,027	49,903	53,664
Additions to future tax reserves	—9,433	4,007	—8,885	3,979
Total addition to reserves and provisions	94,321	116,498	74,222	95,156
Increase in liability to minority shareholders	—6,136	2,894	—1,247	3,133
Surplus on disposal of fixed assets	5,617	5,658	4,164	4,767
Other receipts on capital account	278	44	182	38
Total of other sources	—241	8,596	3,099	7,938
Total sources of funds:	170,745	185,989	132,489	142,900
Uses of funds:				
Expenditure on:				
Tangible fixed assets	143,169	128,960	115,111	101,858
Goodwill and other intangibles	2,872	626	1,240	—429
Trade investments	7,412	4,668	6,148	4,174
Total expenditure on fixed assets	153,453	134,254	122,499	105,603
Increase in value of:				
Stocks	15,136	24,342	13,326	18,622
Trade debtors	10,021	30,186	9,948	23,822
Other debtors	—629	554	—426	580
Total increase in stocks and debtors	24,528	55,082	22,848	43,024
Expenditure out of provisions	880	821	632	446
Other expenditure on capital account	1,716	1,649	1,031	1,347
Expenditure on acquisition of subsidiaries	23,230	11,282	14,688	3,570
Adjustments due to consolidation	—11,525	—5,185	—6,352	—2,517
Total of other uses	14,301	8,567	9,999	2,846
Total uses of funds	192,282	197,903	155,346	151,473
Balance represented by:				
Increase in holdings of:				
Marketable securities	—15,318	570	—15,671	1,030
Tax reserve certificates	—1,145	—8,190	—1,266	—7,929
Cash	—6,745	—4,542	—6,490	—1,875
Residual and other adjustments	1,671	248	570	201
Total balancing items	—21,537	—11,914	—22,857	—8,573

lished as they become available from quarter to quarter in the Ministry of Labour's Statistics on *Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production*. The December issue of this publication contains an industrial analysis of accounts for the year 1962 received by the Board of Trade up to September 1963 as well as final figures for the year 1961, with comparable figures for 1960. The March issue will contain an industrial analysis which will include the figures published in the present article.

The companies included are those with assets of £0·5 million or more or income of £50,000 or more whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange at the end of 1960 and which are mainly engaged in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport and certain other services. Companies whose main interests are in agriculture, shipping, insurance, banking, finance and property and those operating wholly or mainly overseas are not included. Wherever possible the accounts used in the analysis are the consolidated accounts of groups of companies, including the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts of subsidiary companies within each group.

The statistics are not therefore confined to activities in the United Kingdom since over one-quarter of the companies are known to have subsidiaries operating overseas whose accounts are consolidated with those of the group. The 1962 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1963 by another company in the population.

1961 Census of Distribution report on North Western Region

THE FOLLOWING part of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1961, is now available and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through booksellers:

Part 11 – Area Tables – North Western Region. Price 4s., postage 5d. extra.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Railway Carriages and Wagons for October 1963.
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Wheeled Tractors for November 1963.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Pens and Pencils for August-September 1963.

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended December 28, 1963.

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£493,780	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£81,596	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£5,195	
		£580,571
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½		£43,848
		£624,419
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to January 6, 1964, approximately covering entertainments to December 28, 1963		£242,950

The second interim allocation for the seventh distribution period will be at the rate of 33 per cent.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday January 24, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Three Scottish Painters	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Templer Film Studios	Br/E 29144	21	January 20
It's All Over Town	British Lion Films Ltd.	Delmore Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29147	55	January 20
None but the Tortoise	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Br/E 29148	15	January 20
Kil I	Eagle Films Ltd.	Searchlight Films Ltd.	Br/E 29149	61	January 20
The Silent Invasion	British Lion Films Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29151	69	January 20
They Found a Cave	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Island Film Servics Pty. Ltd. and Visatone Television Pty. Ltd.	Br/E 29152	63	January 20
The Money Makers	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29154	25	January 21
Shadow of Fear	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29155	60	January 21
Zulu	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Diamond Films Ltd.	Br/E 29156	138	January 21
The Leather Boys	British Lion Films Ltd.	Raymond Stross Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29157	107	January 21
Ladies Who Do	Bryanston Films Ltd.	Fanfare Films Ltd.	Br/E 29158	85	January 21
Thousand Islands Summer	Contemporary Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 29163	15	January 22
City of Gold	" "	" "	Br/E 29164	23	January 22
Pathe Pic. Series 469/481: *Pathe Pic. No.* 475	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29165	9	January 22
Lawrence of Arabia	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Horizon Pictures (G.B.) Ltd.	Br/E 29167	207	January 23
Five to One	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29169	56	January 23
Wings to the Future	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Central Office of Information	Br/E 29174	15	January 24
Pathe News 64-7	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29054	8	January 24
Pathe News 64-8	" "	" "	Br/E 29055	8	January 24
Movietone News 1806A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28989	8	January 24
Movietone News 1807	" "	" "	Br/E 28990	7	January 24
FOREIGN					
Allegro Ma Troppo	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Films Je Vois Tout	F 29145	16	January 20
Dream of Wild Horses (Le Songe des Chevaux Sauvages).	" "	Societe S.I.N.P.R.I.	F 29146	9	January 20
All the Way Home	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Talent Associate Paramount Ltd.	F 29150	97	January 20
David and Lisa	British Lion Films Ltd.	Continental Distributing Inc.	F 29153	93	January 21
Secrets of Buddha	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Rapid Film, Gloria Film and Cineprodzioni	F 29159	85	January 22
The Suitor (Le Soupirant)	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Compagnie Artistique de Productions de d'Adaptations Cinematografiques.	F 29160	85	January 22
Traces on Snow	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Romfilm	F 29161	10	January 22
Hallelujah the Hills	" "	Vermont Productions	F 29162	86	January 22
St. George and the 7 Curses	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Gordon Productions Inc.	F 29166	80	January 22
Mary, Mary	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Incorporated	F 29168	125	January 23
The Terror	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Film Group Incorporated	F 29170	81	January 24
Raiders of Leyte Gulf	" "	Lynro Pictures	F 29171	80	January 24
Sunday Sun	Contemporary Films Ltd.	The Netherlands Government Information Service.	F 29172	15	January 24
Of Love and Desire	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	New World Film Corporation	F 29173	96	January 24

AMENDMENTS

The playing time of the film 'The Victors' (F 29100) registered on December 16, 1963, has been amended to 155 minutes.
The playing time of the film 'Who's Been Sleeping in My Bed' (F 29103) registered on December 18, 1963, has been amended to 101 minutes.

United Kingdom trade in 1963

EXPORTS in 1963 reached a new record, after one of the biggest year to year increases since the recovery after the war. The total value for the year was £4,080 million, 8 per cent more than in 1962. The increase in volume, year on year, was about 5 per cent, with prices rising 2 to 3 per cent. The rate of increase slackened considerably during the second half of the year and in the fourth quarter the increase on the third was only 1 per cent in value (seasonally adjusted) after increases of between 3 and 4 per cent in each of the previous three quarters. In the fourth quarter the value of exports was 10 per cent up on the fourth quarter of 1962. Exports of manufactured goods, 85 per cent of total exports, increased throughout the year; in the fourth quarter they were 2 per cent more than in the previous quarter and 10 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1962. There were large increases early in 1963 in exports to food (with higher sugar prices), oil and some basic materials, but towards the end of the year these exports were falling back and this slowed down the rate at which the total rose. The pattern of fast growth early in the year followed by more difficult going later is exhibited in exports to each of the main areas containing our largest markets. After substantial increases earlier in the year exports to North America rose more slowly, whilst exports to the sterling area and to Western Europe fell a little in the fourth quarter.

Imports, too, expanded throughout 1963 and, as with exports, the rate of growth slackened somewhat towards the end of the year. In the fourth quarter the value of imports (seasonally adjusted) was 2 per cent more than in the third quarter and 13 per cent more than a year earlier. In 1963 as a whole imports, at £4,820 million, were 7 per cent more than in 1962. To some extent the similar patterns of imports and exports during 1963 were interrelated (imports of crude oil were higher when exports of refined petroleum were high) or stemmed from similar causes (higher prices of sugar and some other foodstuffs). But the main feature of imports last year was the rapid increase in imports of industrial materials after the second quarter; in both the third and fourth quarters there were increases of 7 per cent.

Whilst the quarter to quarter variations of imports and exports were similar in kind, the value of imports was rising faster and the trade deficit (the difference between imports valued cif and exports and re-exports valued fob) increased. In the four quarters of 1963 it was £36 million, £47 million, £53 million and £60 million a month (seasonally adjusted), respectively. During the year as a whole it averaged £49 million a month; in 1962 it was £45 million a month.

Area pattern of exports

Export markets in 1963

Exports to the sterling area, after increasing sharply in the first quarter of 1963, then grew more slowly and in the fourth quarter they fell back a little. Exports to Australia were declining for much of the year whilst there was a sharp fall in exports to New Zealand in the fourth quarter. Exports to India were fairly steady throughout the year. Exports to South Africa were high, with large deliveries of machinery early in the year and more recently of ships.

After continuous growth in the first three quarters exports to Western Europe, now our largest group of markets, flattened out at the end of the year. Exports to EFTA countries rose in the fourth quarter with the delivery of two large ships to Norway. Among Common Market countries exports to France expanded strongly throughout 1963 but exports to West Germany declined since the second quarter, and exports to Italy fell in the fourth.

Exports to North America were rising last year, to the United States from the beginning and to Canada since the second quarter.

Exports to Latin America, after falling sharply in the fourth quarter of 1962, recovered strongly until the third quarter last year, but there was no further increase in the fourth quarter, when they were still well below the average rate in 1961 and 1962.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, apart from especially large shipments in the second quarter, were steady throughout the year.

Exports to the rest of the world continued to grow briskly. In 1963 there were substantial increases in exports to Japan, China and non-sterling countries in the Middle East.

The changing pattern

The most notable feature of Britain's overseas trade in recent years has been the rapid growth of exports to Western Europe. In 1953 they were 27 per cent of total exports, but in 1962, for the first time, exports to Western Europe began to exceed those to the sterling area and by 1963 they formed 37 per cent of the total. The growth of exports to the European Economic Community has been particularly marked.

Exports to North America rose to a peak in 1959 but fell in 1960 and 1961 and after regaining some ground in 1962, fell again in 1963 when they represented 13 per cent of our total exports, only slightly more than 10 years ago, in 1953. Exports to the sterling area rose in the earlier part of the period, but there

United Kingdom trade

Table 1. Annual totals

£ million

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1958	3,176	3,748	141
1959	3,330	3,983	131
1960	3,555	4,541	141
1961	3,681	4,395	159
1962	3,791	4,487	158
1963	4,080	4,820	154

Table 2. United Kingdom trade

A. Recorded values

£ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·8	366·3	13·2
1962	315·9	373·9	13·1
1963	340·0	401·7	12·8
1962 4th quarter	325·2	377·2	14·3
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1963 July	340·4	430·0	12·5
August	328·6	392·7	11·4
September	305·3	386·8	10·8
October	354·9	443·5	13·4
November	353·8	424·0	13·7
December	363·7	423·1	12·4

B. Seasonally adjusted values

£ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 4th quarter	317	374	14
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12
2nd quarter	335	395	13
3rd quarter	346	412	13
4th quarter	348	422	13
1963 July	339	419	14
August	351	398	13
September	348	420	13
October	341	404	12
November	341	423	14
December	361	442	12

were some falls in later years and the 1957 total was not regained until 1963. In 1953, 47 per cent of our exports went to the sterling area, whereas in 1963 the percentage was only 36 per cent.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have increased steadily since 1953, but they represent only a very small percentage (3 per cent) of Britain's exports.

Exports to Latin America rose more or less steadily until 1961 when they began to decline. In that year and in 1962 they were 3 per cent less than the previous year. The fall has been very much more rapid this year, the value being 12 per cent less than in 1962. Our exports to Latin America are now rather more than 3 per cent of our total exports, substantially the same percentage as in 1953.

Exports to the rest of the world last year were 9 per cent more. In 1962 exports had fallen by 4 per cent.

Sterling area

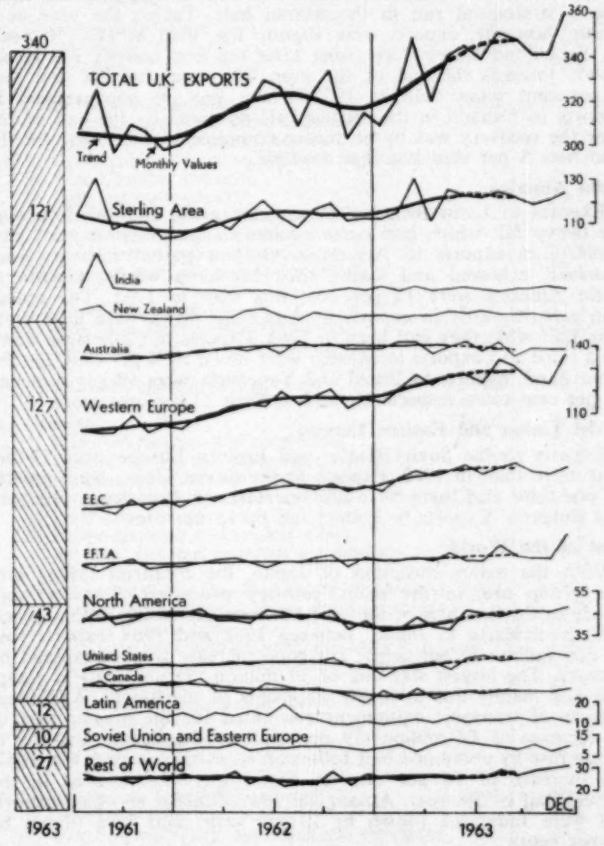
The improvement in exports to the overseas sterling area which was in progress during 1962 continued during last year, although the rate of increase seemed to have slowed somewhat towards the end of the year. In the final quarter, exports were 7 per cent more than a year earlier and 13 per cent more than in the final quarter of 1961. Between 1962 and 1963, exports rose by £111 million (8 per cent).

A large part of this increase was due to larger shipments to South Africa of a wide range of goods, including particularly machinery, cars, commercial vehicles and ships. Between these two years exports to South Africa rose by one-third (£49 million).

Gains in exports to other sterling countries were more modest. Exports to Australia were 3 per cent more than in 1962 because of

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages



	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963			
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
Sterling Area	112	119	117	112	121	114	119	119	123	122
Australia	19	22	17	19	20	20	21	20	19	19
New Zealand	8	10	10	9	10	8	9	10	10	9
India	14	13	13	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Western Europe	76	86	99	113	127	116	121	126	130	129
Economic Community	39	43	51	60	69	62	65	69	71	70
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland	32	36	40	43	46	44	44	45	47	49
North America	48	45	42	43	43	41	39	41	45	47
U.S.A. and Dependencies	30	27	24	28	29	28	25	28	30	31
Canada	17	18	18	16	14	14	14	14	15	16
Latin America	13	14	14	13	12	10	11	12	12	12
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	5	6	9	9	10	9	9	12	10	10
Rest of World	24	25	26	25	27	26	26	26	27	30
Total	278	296	307	316	340	317	327	335	346	348

Table 3. United Kingdom exports by areas and countries

£ million f.o.b.

(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	504·9 (— 7)	518·3 (+ 3)	516·2 (— 0)
United States & Deps.	283·2 (—14)	330·4 (+17)	343·6 (+ 4)
Canada	221·8 (+ 3)	187·9 (—15)	172·6 (— 8)
Latin America	166·5 (— 3)	161·1 (— 3)	142·5 (—12)
Argentina	50·5 (+21)	46·9 (— 7)	25·0 (—47)
Venezuela	17·9 (—35)	18·0 (+ 0)	20·1 (+12)
Other	98·0 (— 4)	96·2 (— 2)	97·4 (+ 1)
Western Europe	1,192·3 (+16)	1,359·5 (+14)	1,520·3 (+12)
Economic Community	613·3 (+18)	720·0 (+17)	826·3 (+15)
France	112·2 (+28)	138·0 (+23)	180·7 (+31)
Western Germany	171·2 (+ 5)	199·3 (+16)	213·1 (+ 7)
Italy	114·5 (+30)	139·1 (+21)	163·6 (+18)
Netherlands	137·6 (+19)	151·0 (+10)	167·7 (+11)
Belgium and Luxembourg	77·8 (+20)	92·7 (+19)	101·2 (+ 9)
Free Trade Association including Finland	481·6 (+12)	516·8 (+ 7)	555·0 (+ 7)
Sweden	141·2 (+ 8)	154·2 (+ 9)	169·0 (+10)
Norway	85·2 (+20)	84·5 (— 1)	94·8 (+12)
Denmark & Greenland	92·1 (+ 3)	103·6 (+12)	105·2 (+ 2)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	53·1 (+17)	64·0 (+21)	72·2 (+13)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	37·0 (+53)	31·5 (—15)	31·8 (+ 1)
Austria	21·9 (+ 4)	24·4 (+11)	28·2 (+15)
Finland	51·1 (+ 7)	54·7 (+ 7)	53·8 (— 2)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	38·1 (+30)	59·6 (+56)	68·3 (+15)
Other	59·3 (+17)	63·1 (+ 6)	70·7 (+12)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	105·2 (+37)	110·9 (+ 5)	122·6 (+11)
Soviet Union	43·4 (+16)	41·9 (— 3)	55·4 (+32)
Other	61·8 (+55)	69·0 (+12)	67·2 (— 2)
Other Non-Sterling	312·1 (+ 2)	299·8 (— 4)	326·2 (+ 9)
Middle East	155·8 (+ 9)	150·0 (— 4)	164·5 (+10)
Japan	41·7 (+51)	43·3 (+ 4)	49·4 (+14)
Other	114·6 (—14)	106·5 (— 7)	112·4 (+ 6)
Total Non-Sterling	2,281·0 (+ 7)	2,449·6 (+ 7)	2,627·8 (+ 7)
Sterling Area:			
Australia	201·1 (—23)	228·4 (+14)	235·7 (+ 3)
New Zealand	124·1 (+ 3)	107·2 (—14)	115·0 (+ 7)
India	151·8 (+ 1)	116·5 (—23)	136·6 (+17)
Pakistan	43·6 (+ 9)	43·0 (— 1)	41·9 (— 3)
Ceylon	26·7 (— 8)	24·8 (— 7)	23·0 (— 7)
Hong Kong	43·7 (+10)	46·4 (+ 6)	52·4 (+13)
Malaya and Singapore	77·2 (+ 9)	79·5 (+ 3)	79·4 (— 0)
Ghana	49·5 (+10)	36·6 (—26)	38·7 (+ 6)
Nigeria	74·2 (— 8)	63·3 (—15)	65·3 (+ 3)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	47·3 (+ 0)	41·4 (—12)	40·6 (— 2)
Kenya	28·9 (— 8)	29·6 (+ 2)	30·2 (+ 2)
Jamaica	23·1 (—11)	22·8 (— 1)	19·4 (—15)
Trinidad and Tobago	25·3 (—10)	24·4 (— 3)	24·3 (— 1)
Irish Republic	133·1 (+20)	135·0 (+ 1)	148·9 (+10)
South Africa	147·0 (— 5)	146·4 (— 0)	195·8 (+34)
Middle East	65·0 (+11)	68·1 (+ 5)	77·6 (+14)
Other	139·0 (+ 1)	128·1 (— 8)	127·3 (— 1)
Total Sterling Area	1,400·5 (— 2)	1,341·5 (— 4)	1,452·3 (+ 8)
Total all countries	3,681·5 (+ 4)	3,791·1 (+ 3)	4,080·1 (+ 8)

an upsurge in the first quarter but there was a decline during the remainder of the year. Exports to New Zealand were 7 per cent more and there were increases of 17 per cent and 10 per cent to India and the Irish Republic respectively. Among the smaller markets, there were increases in exports to Hong Kong (13 per cent) and Ghana (6 per cent). Changes in exports to other African countries were generally slight. Exports to Kuwait rose by 26 per cent. Markets to which exports fell in 1963 included Pakistan, Ceylon and Jamaica; exports to these countries were 3 per cent, 7 per cent and 15 per cent less respectively.

Western Europe

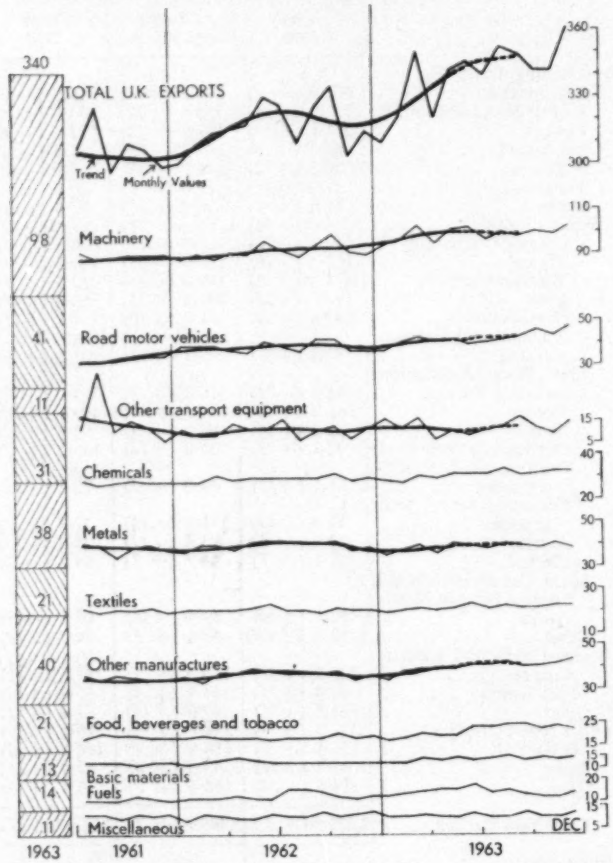
Exports to Western Europe rose by £161 million (12 per cent) between the years 1962 and 1963. A 15 per cent rise in exports to the Common Market accounted for £106 million of the increase. The biggest increase was in exports to France, up by £43 million (31 per cent) and there was also a large increase to Italy (£25 million, 18 per cent). Exports to Western Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium were 7 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent more respectively than in 1962.

Growth of exports to EFTA last year was more modest: exports were greater than in 1962 by £38 million (7 per cent). There were increases to Sweden (10 per cent), Norway (12 per cent), Denmark (2 per cent), Switzerland (13 per cent) and Austria (15 per cent) but exports to Finland fell by 2 per cent. Exports to Portugal were little changed.

There were also marked increases last year in exports to the countries in Western Europe remaining outside the Common Market and EFTA. Exports to Turkey were up by a fifth, largely because of a big increase in tractor exports. Exports to Spain and to Greece rose by 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages



	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963			
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
Food, beverages and tobacco	16	17	18	18	21	19	18	21	24	22
Basic materials	11	11	11	12	13	12	13	14	14	14
Fuels	10	11	10	12	14	12	13	15	14	13
Manufactures	232	247	257	263	281	264	272	276	285	290
Machinery and transport equipment	120	128	135	138	151	140	150	146	151	156
Machinery	70	77	88	91	98	92	97	98	97	100
Road motor vehicles	34	37	32	38	41	37	39	40	41	45
Other transport equipment	16	13	15	10	11	10	14	8	13	11
Chemicals	25	27	27	29	31	29	29	31	31	32
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	37	38	39	39	38	39	37	38	39	39
Textiles	20	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	22	22
Other mfrs.	30	33	35	37	40	36	37	40	41	41
Miscellaneous	8	11	10	10	11	11	11	10	11	11
Total	278	296	307	316	340	317	327	335	346	348

North America

Exports to North America were falling in the second half of 1962. Recovery commenced in the first half of last year and there was a substantial rise in the second half. Taking the year as a whole, however, exports were slightly less than in 1962. Exports to the United States were rising after the first quarter but rather slowly towards the end of the year. The total for the year was 4 per cent more than in 1962. There was an improvement in exports to Canada in the second half although by the end of the year the recovery was by no means complete and the total for the year was 8 per cent less than in 1962.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America were rising again in 1963 following the heavy fall which had occurred late in the previous year, particularly in exports to Argentina. Only a partial recovery was, however, achieved and taking the year as a whole, exports to Latin America were 12 per cent less than in 1962. The reduction was primarily in exports to Argentina which were little more than half what they had been in 1962. Exports to Chile were down by a third and exports to Mexico were down by 4 per cent. On the other hand, exports to Brazil and Venezuela were 13 per cent and 12 per cent more respectively and to Peru 27 per cent more.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were 11 per cent more than in 1962. Exports to the Soviet Union were greater by one-third and there were also increases to Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Exports to Poland fell by 15 per cent.

Rest of the World

With the major exception of Japan, the countries falling into this group are, in the main, primary producers. Exports were steady in the first half of the year but were increasing in the second half, particularly to Japan. Between 1962 and 1963, exports rose by £26 million (9 per cent). The total increase was widespread by country. The largest was one of £9 million (35 per cent) to Egypt and was mainly due to larger shipments of machinery. Additional exports of transport equipment accounted for the greater part of an increase of £4 million (19 per cent) to the Sudan. Exports to China rose by about one-half following an equally large fall in 1962. An increase of 14 per cent to Japan was concentrated in the second half of the year. Among the few countries to which exports fell were Indonesia (down by 21 per cent) and Iraq (down by 12 per cent).

Commodity pattern of exports

Exports in 1963

Exports of manufactures continued to grow in 1963. The increase in exports of cars was particularly marked, with an increase of as much as 11 per cent in the fourth quarter. There was a large increase in exports of machinery in the first quarter of 1963, and after maintaining this in the following two quarters, they rose a further 2 per cent in the fourth. Exports of textiles, metals and metal manufactures and clothing and footwear were rising early last year, but they were no more than maintained in the closing months, while exports of food, fuels and basic materials, after rising in the first three quarters, fell a little in the fourth quarter.

The growing importance of engineering

The composition, by main classes of goods, of United Kingdom exports in selected years is shown in Table 4.

The expansion of exports of engineering products continued in

Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages

£ million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom exports			
	1st qtr. 1963	2nd qtr. 1963	3rd qtr. 1963	4th qtr. 1963	1st qtr. 1963	2nd qtr. 1963	3rd qtr. 1963	4th qtr. 1963
0. Food and Live Animals . . . . . Total	371·2	387·3	372·9	395·5	30·5	31·1	40·8	38·4
00 Live animals	11·5	12·1	15·4	11·4	3·2	4·9	6·4	6·6
01 Meat and meat preparations	81·9	74·5	76·8	80·0	1·4	2·0	2·0	2·2
02 Dairy products and eggs	48·8	40·1	46·4	51·6	2·8	2·0	2·1	2·0
03 Fish and fish preparations	18·7	8·2	9·5	13·7	2·0	1·8	1·9	2·0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	48·6	57·4	49·3	61·0	7·8	6·1	4·0	4·8
05 Fruit and vegetables	67·7	88·5	64·1	62·4	2·4	1·8	1·7	3·1
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	27·0	45·0	55·8	45·7	5·1	6·6	16·3	10·6
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	46·2	41·1	35·8	48·2	2·6	3·0	3·1	3·5
08 Feeding stuff for animals	16·8	14·6	14·3	16·8	1·0	0·7	1·0	1·3
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	4·1	5·7	5·5	4·9	2·3	2·2	2·3	2·3
1. Beverages and Tobacco . . . . . Total	19·3	30·5	47·5	53·6	22·4	28·3	29·0	35·3
11 Beverages	8·9	12·4	15·0	15·0	17·8	23·6	24·6	31·1
12 Tobacco	10·4	18·2	32·5	38·6	4·5	4·7	4·4	4·2
2. Crude Materials, Inedible . . . . . Total	219·8	220·1	244·3	262·5	38·3	40·0	35·9	38·7
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	16·3	10·8	15·4	16·4	1·2	1·3	0·9	1·0
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12·6	12·8	12·4	14·6	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	16·6	12·2	11·9	12·1	2·2	2·1	2·0	2·6
24 Wood, lumber and cork	23·3	36·1	60·0	51·1	0·3	0·2	0·0	0·2
25 Pulp and waste paper	26·3	28·4	29·1	31·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	71·4	64·6	54·6	77·4	25·9	27·1	22·0	24·7
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	9·1	10·2	10·5	9·7	3·6	4·4	5·0	4·8
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	31·7	35·9	38·5	37·5	3·5	3·7	4·9	4·2
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	12·4	9·2	12·1	12·4	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·8
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . . . . Total	147·3	148·2	136·1	130·8	41·3	43·6	38·7	41·1
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	146·8	148·0	135·9	130·4	32·2	31·3	26·1	26·8
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·4	9·2	12·3	12·5	14·3
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . . Total	10·9	10·3	12·1	10·7	2·0	2·4	1·7	2·0
5. Chemicals . . . . . Total	48·0	49·8	51·6	56·6	87·4	93·8	89·9	96·9
51 Chemical elements and compounds	17·2	18·6	19·7	21·4	21·8	23·1	23·0	24·8
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2·4	2·8	2·9	3·4	11·4	12·0	11·8	12·7
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	1·6	1·1	1·8	1·8	13·0	13·6	12·8	14·5
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	3·4	3·2	2·9	3·5	8·0	8·8	8·5	8·6
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	6·0	4·4	4·7	5·0	1·1	1·3	1·3	1·2
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	9·2	10·3	11·1	12·6	15·1	16·6	15·0	17·4
All other chemical materials and products	8·2	9·4	8·4	8·9	16·9	18·5	17·5	17·9
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material . Total	167·3	174·9	174·3	194·3	223·6	231·2	217·9	240·3
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6·2	6·4	6·7	7·4	6·6	7·3	6·6	7·5
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1·7	1·9	2·2	2·6	13·0	12·7	11·3	12·4
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	11·9	13·7	13·1	14·0	1·2	1·5	1·2	1·3
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	24·7	28·5	30·1	30·5	11·5	11·9	11·1	12·5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	35·9	35·0	34·8	39·1	61·8	63·3	62·2	66·9
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5·0	5·8	6·0	6·6	16·3	17·0	16·5	17·9
67 Iron and steel	16·7	18·2	17·1	23·1	50·3	52·7	49·3	52·3
68 Non-ferrous metals	58·2	57·3	56·8	62·3	29·9	31·3	29·2	34·1
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7·0	8·2	7·5	8·8	33·0	33·6	30·6	35·4
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment . . . Total	98·5	105·9	96·1	106·2	463·6	463·8	416·9	462·2
71 Machinery other than electric	61·9	65·2	59·2	67·5	220·3	222·7	201·2	214·5
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	20·5	22·5	24·0	25·5	83·4	82·7	69·1	82·9
73 Transport equipment	16·0	18·3	12·9	13·1	159·9	158·5	146·6	164·8
8. Miscellaneous Manufactures Articles . . . Total	56·9	60·3	61·9	65·5	59·8	67·5	74·8	78·2
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·1	1·2	1·3	1·5	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·6
82 Furniture	1·3	1·5	1·4	1·7	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·9
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·8	0·9	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·7	0·8	0·7
84 Clothing	14·7	15·2	16·4	18·4	8·6	7·8	11·9	11·3
85 Footwear	5·3	4·7	4·5	5·0	2·7	2·8	3·5	3·9
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	12·0	14·0	13·8	14·1	17·3	19·5	18·4	20·1
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	21·7	22·8	23·6	23·8	25·8	31·7	35·5	36·8
5-8 Manufactured Goods . . . . . Total	370·7	391·0	383·9	422·5	834·4	856·3	799·5	877·6
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind . . . . . Total	4·7	5·2	5·4	5·8	29·0	29·1	29·1	43·8
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,144·0	1,192·5	1,202·1	1,281·5	997·9	1,030·7	974·6	1,076·9

1963. Exports of engineering products formed 39 per cent of our total exports in 1955. They have grown strongly year by year and by 1963 formed 46 per cent of the total. Within this broad group, exports of machinery formed 22 per cent of total exports in 1955, whilst by last year they had reached the figure of 29 per cent.

Exports of road motor vehicles, 10 per cent of total exports in 1955, continued to increase steadily until 1961 when there was a setback. Recovery took place in 1962, however, and continued in 1963, when the percentage rose to 12 per cent, very nearly as much as the high figure of 1960. Exports of aircraft and aircraft engines, which had formed nearly 5 per cent of total exports in 1958, had by 1963 declined to less than 3 per cent; the 1955 percentage was 2. Exports of ships and boats are liable to large year-to-year variations; they formed over 2 per cent of total exports in 1961 and in 1962 and 1963 the share was about 1 per cent.

The share of exports of textiles (including wool tops) in the total which was 12 per cent in 1955, fell steadily in the following years, and by 1962 was only 7 per cent, which figure was maintained last year. Among other products, exports of chemicals which increased from 8 per cent of total exports in 1955 to 9 per cent in 1960 stayed at that percentage last year. Coal exports which by 1955 had fallen to 2 per cent of total exports fell to less than 1 per cent in 1958. Despite a considerable increase in exports of coal in 1963, they were little more than 1 per cent of the total. Exports of petroleum have been about 3 per cent of the total in the last few years. Exports of food, beverages and tobacco also, have shown little change in relation to the total since 1955, when they were 6 per cent of total exports.

Engineering products

Exports of engineering products rose sharply in the early part of the year but there was no further growth until the final quarter when there was an increase of 3 per cent. Engineering product exports were 9 per cent more last year than in 1962, after increases of 6 per cent in 1961 and 2 per cent in 1962. There were increases in exports of machinery in each of the last three years. Exports of cars have regained the ground lost in 1961, and have now passed the 1960 level. Exports of ships rose after the sharp reduction in 1962, but were still substantially lower than the very high figure of 1961.

Machinery

Exports of machinery other than electric were in 1963 7 per cent more than in 1962 following increases of 14 per cent in 1961 and 2 per cent in 1962. Within this group, exports of machine tools continued to increase, and were 19 per cent more last year than the previous year. Most other categories showed considerable increases, except boilerhouse plant, exports of which fell sharply after a consistent increase in the last three years, and new aircraft engines which again showed a considerable reduction (just over a quarter) after a decrease of a third in 1962. Exports of electrical machinery and apparatus increased more rapidly in 1963 than they did in 1962 when the increase was 6 per cent. The increase last year was 11 per cent, as in 1961. The increase was spread over many products. Exports of electric wires and cables showed a particularly sharp increase, 29 per cent, and comprised just under a quarter of the increase for the group. There had, however, been specially large deliveries of submarine cable and associated equipment in the early part of the year for the trans-Pacific Commonwealth cable between Vancouver, Canada and Auckland, New Zealand and Sydney, Australia. Other increases were in generators and motors, telecommunications apparatus and in domestic electrical appliances.

Scientific instruments

Exports of scientific instruments including photographic goods, watches and clocks, which have been expanding rapidly in recent years, continued to do so in 1963, and were 20 per cent more than in 1962.

Road motor vehicles

The value of exports of road motor vehicles increased substantially last year. They were 10 per cent more than in 1962 after a very considerable increase in that year following a sharp reduction in 1961. Exports of cars increased by 10 per cent and were 6 per cent higher than in 1960, the year prior to the severe setback. Exports of commercial vehicles recovered from the fall in 1962 and regained the 1961 level. Exports of aircraft which had declined in 1961 and 1962 increased last year 12 per cent. Deliveries of ships overseas increased by 16 per cent but were only just under half of the 1961 figure.

Chemicals

Exports of chemicals which have been increasing steadily in recent years, rose again last year, and were 7 per cent more than in 1962. There was again in 1963 as in 1962, a substantial increase in exports of plastic materials, the increase over 1962 being 19 per cent. Among other chemical exports, chemical elements and compounds rose 12 per cent, and dyeing, tanning and colouring

Table 4. Composition of United Kingdom exports

per cent.

	1955	1958	1960	1962	1963
Engineering products	38·7	44·0	44·5	45·5	46·1
Machinery	22·3	24·4	26·1	28·7	28·8
Road motor vehicles	9·7	11·2	12·5	11·9	12·2
Aircraft, aircraft engines	2·1	4·5	3·8	2·8	2·7
Ships and boats	1·9	2·0	1·5	1·0	1·0
Professional, scientific and controlling Instruments	1·2	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·8
Metals	12·4	13·3	12·9	12·4	11·3
Textiles (inc. wool tops)	11·9	9·1	8·4	7·3	7·3
Chemicals	8·2	8·3	9·0	9·1	9·0
Other manufactures	10·4	9·7	9·8	9·9	9·9
Coal, coke	2·2	1·0	0·8	0·8	1·2
Petroleum products	2·7	3·1	2·9	3·0	2·8
Food, beverages and tobacco	6·0	6·1	5·7	5·8	6·3
Other	7·5	5·4	6·0	6·2	6·1

Table 5. Engineering products

£ million f.o.b.
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Machinery and transport equipment	1,625·5 (+ 6)	1,660·5 (+ 2)	1,806·6 (+ 9)
Machinery other than electric	781·0 (+14)	799·7 (+ 2)	858·6 (+ 7)
Boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines	31·3 (+ 3)	32·3 (+ 3)	25·3 (—22)
Aircraft engines, new	33·1 (+ 8)	21·7 (—35)	15·9 (—27)
Other internal combustion engines	77·7 (+14)	74·2 (— 5)	80·3 (+ 8)
Tractors and parts	116·6 (+ 5)	126·5 (+ 8)	139·8 (+11)
Office machinery	29·4 (+ 6)	33·4 (+14)	39·5 (+18)
Machine tools (2)	31·1 (+18)	38·0 (+22)	45·1 (+19)
Textile machinery	62·1 (+20)	62·9 (+ 1)	63·9 (+ 1)
Construction and mining machinery (2)	41·9 (+26)	47·3 (+13)	56·7 (+20)
Mechanical handling equipment (2)	24·6 (+ 5)	26·7 (+ 8)	31·0 (+16)
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	271·4 (+11)	286·9 (+ 6)	318·1 (+11)
Generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers (2)	42·0 (+ 2)	43·8 (+ 4)	46·2 (+ 5)
Switchgears, starting and controlling gear, etc.	23·5 (+10)	21·8 (— 7)	23·7 (+ 9)
Electric wires and cables	23·2 (+ 2)	24·7 (+ 6)	31·7 (+29)
Telecommunications apparatus	66·5 (+15)	73·2 (+10)	78·2 (+ 7)
Domestic electrical equipment (2)	31·7 (+ 3)	31·7 (+ 0)	35·6 (+12)
Road motor vehicles (1)	388·5 (—13)	452·8 (+17)	496·8 (+10)
Cars and chassis (2)	147·9 (—34)	215·5 (+46)	237·3 (+10)
Commercial vehicles and chassis (2)	120·4 (+17)	111·5 (— 7)	120·4 (+ 8)
Aircraft and parts	59·0 (— 4)	41·1 (—30)	46·1 (+12)
Ships and boats	88·6 (+69)	36·4 (—59)	42·4 (+16)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	56·1 (+15)	63·0 (+12)	75·3 (+20)
Engineering products	1,681·6 (+ 6)	1,723·4 (+ 2)	1,881·9 (+ 9)

(1) Including tractor parts.
(2) Figures for 1963 not entirely comparable with those for previous years. Wherever possible, comparable figures have been used for the calculation of percentage changes.

materials rose 4 per cent. Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products which had risen in the two earlier years, fell in 1963.

Other manufactures

Exports of textile manufactures showed an increase of 4 per cent in 1963, and almost regained the figure of 1960, the last year there was an increase. Most of the increase last year was in exports of man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics which had recently been rising rapidly and were in 1963 23 per cent more than in 1962 which in turn was 24 per cent more than in 1961. Wool yarns and woven fibres exports also showed an increase in 1963. They were 6 per cent more than in 1962 after showing a reduction for several years. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in exports of cotton yarns and woven fibres. These were 6 per cent less than in 1962; the rate of the decrease was considerably lower than in recent years. Exports of wool tops included in the Trade and Navigation Accounts under Crude Materials, rose by £9 million or 26 per cent in 1963 after falls in 1961 and 1962.

Exports of metals (including silver) fell by 2 per cent last year after showing slight increases in recent years. Exports of non-ferrous metals were 6 per cent less than in 1962 following increases of 5 per cent in 1961 and 8 per cent in 1962.

Within the non-ferrous metals group, exports of copper and copper alloys were 33 per cent less. A reduction, though a much smaller one, occurred in exports of aluminium. They were 3 per cent less in value than in 1962. Exports of tin, however, rose. They were about 16 per cent more by weight and value. There was a large increase in exports of platinum. Iron and steel exports, which fell in 1961 and 1962, rose by 2 per cent. Exports of plates and sheets rose by 10 per cent, exports of bars and rods rose by 9 per cent, whilst exports of tubes, pipes and fittings fell by 8 per cent.

Exports of rubber manufactures continued to increase. They were 5 per cent more last year than in 1962 and they had been rising since 1959, though there was little change in 1962. Exports of paper rose by 10 per cent in 1963 after a 3 per cent rise in 1962. Exports of pottery remained at about the 1962 level. Exports of glass were 7 per cent less last year. There were, however, increases in most types of glassware.

Exports of clothing and footwear continued to expand, and in 1963 were 11 per cent more than in 1962 when they regained the ground they had lost in 1961.

Exports of printed matter continued to increase. The increase at 15 per cent was more rapid than it has been for the last three years. Exports of works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques rose again 22 per cent after similar increases in the previous three years.

Other exports

Exports of food and live animals rose by 26 per cent last year after increases of between 1 and 2 per cent in recent years. Exports of sugar and sugar preparations accounted for nearly two-thirds of this rise. They were 22 per cent more in quantity than in 1962, whilst with higher prices their value was nearly doubled. Exports of cereals and cereal preparations were unchanged in 1963 after an increase of 23 per cent in 1962 (mainly in barley). The increase in 1963 was in exports of cereals other than barley – barley exports were halved.

There was a further increase in the exports of beverages and tobacco. They were 6 per cent more after a rise of 5 per cent in 1961. Whisky exports rose by 5 per cent. The increases in the two previous years were much higher, being 9 per cent in 1962 and 14 per cent in 1961.

Exports of basic materials (including wool tops mentioned earlier) rose 9 per cent in 1963. Exports, other than wool tops, which showed an increase in 1963 included raw wool (after a substantial reduction 1962), wool waste, synthetic rubber, man-made fibres and china clay. Exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap were £4 million less after an increase of £15 million in 1962.

Exports of fuels were 13 per cent more after a large increase in 1962 following a drop back in 1961. Exports of coal and coke rose by 53 per cent last year, after much smaller increases in 1961 and 1962. There were substantially increased exports to France

Table 6. Other manufactures

£ million f.o.b.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Chemicals	327·3 (+ 3)	343·7 (+ 5)	368·0 (+ 7)
Chemical elements and compounds	77·0 (— 0)	82·9 (+ 8)	92·6 (+12)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	47·5 (+ 7)	45·8 (— 4)	47·9 (+ 4)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	54·6 (+10)	56·1 (+ 3)	53·9 (— 4)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	33·3 (+ 9)	33·0 (— 1)	33·8 (+ 3)
Plastics materials	48·4 (— 0)	53·8 (+11)	64·1 (+19)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	894·6 (— 0)	899·1 (+ 1)	912·9 (+ 2)
Rubber manufactures	46·7 (+ 8)	47·3 (+ 1)	49·4 (+ 5)
Paper	41·1 (+ 1)	42·5 (+ 3)	46·9 (+10)
Textile manufactures	246·2 (— 4)	245·0 (— 1)	254·1 (+ 4)
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	81·8 (— 5)	80·4 (— 2)	85·2 (+ 6)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	56·5 (—10)	46·5 (—18)	43·8 (— 6)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	31·6 (+ 8)	39·0 (+24)	47·9 (+23)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	76·3 (— 4)	79·1 (+ 4)	77·2 (— 2)
Wool tops	39·7 (— 3)	33·8 (—15)	42·7 (+26)
Pottery and glass	33·4 (— 2)	35·0 (+ 5)	36·0 (+ 3)
Metals	465·7 (+ 1)	469·4 (+ 1)	461·7 (— 2)
Iron and steel	211·2 (— 2)	200·1 (— 5)	204·6 (+ 2)
Non-ferrous metals	121·9 (+ 5)	131·6 (+ 8)	124·5 (— 5)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	132·6 (+ 2)	137·6 (+ 4)	132·6 (— 4)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	236·8 (+ 8)	253·5 (+ 7)	280·4 (+11)
Clothing and footwear	45·5 (— 3)	47·2 (+ 4)	52·4 (+11)
Printed matter	35·0 (+ 8)	36·9 (+ 6)	42·6 (+15)

Table 7. Other exports

£ million f.o.b.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Food and live animals	109·4 (+ 1)	111·3 (+ 2)	140·7 (+26)
Cereals and cereal preparations	18·9 (—10)	22·8 (+21)	22·7 (— 1)
Sugar and sugar preparations	21·3 (—23)	20·0 (— 6)	38·7 (+93)
Beverages and tobacco	104·2 (+11)	109·0 (+ 5)	115·0 (+ 6)
Whisky	74·4 (+14)	80·9 (+ 9)	84·8 (+ 5)
Crude materials (including wool tops) and animal and vegetable oils and fats	136·3 (+ 7)	146·9 (+ 8)	160·8 (+ 9)
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	123·5 (— 7)	146·2 (+18)	164·7 (+13)
Coal, coke and briquettes	29·3 (+ 3)	31·2 (+ 6)	47·8 (+53)
Petroleum products	86·0 (—11)	99·8 (+16)	97·7 (— 2)

Table 8. Selected re-exports

£ million f.o.b.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Tea	8·9 (+ 6)	9·9 (+11)	9·6 (— 3)
Beverages	7·7 (+16)	7·2 (— 6)	6·1 (—16)
Fur skins, undressed	21·7 (— 2)	27·2 (+26)	31·2 (+14)
Rubber	29·0 (+24)	18·3 (—37)	9·9 (—46)
Sheep's and lambs' wool, raw	9·2 (—12)	7·7 (—16)	6·5 (—16)
Petroleum and petroleum products	1·2 (—54)	1·6 (+37)	2·0 (+26)
Chemicals	4·5 (+12)	4·3 (— 6)	4·1 (— 4)
Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	2·9 (+ 4)	2·8 (— 1)	3·5 (+25)
Non-ferrous metals	12·4 (+208)	15·4 (+24)	12·0 (—22)
Aircraft engines	6·9 (+28)	10·5 (+53)	10·9 (+ 4)
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	6·0 (+32)	6·5 (+ 9)	8·1 (+25)
Works of art	5·3 (—32)	2·6 (—50)	4·4 (+67)

and the Netherlands. Exports of petroleum products fell by 2 per cent after an increase of 16 per cent in 1962. There was a reduction in exports of motor spirit but increased exports of fuel oils.

Re-exports

Total re-exports last year were valued at £154 million compared with £158 million in 1962. Re-exports of rubber, which tend to fluctuate widely from year to year, fell from £18 million to £10 million because of a further reduction in shipments to the Soviet Union. Re-exports of non-ferrous metals also fell substantially, from £15 million to £12 million, and there were smaller reductions in re-exports of beer, wool and silver.

On the other hand, re-exports of undressed furskins rose from £27 million to £31 million because of increased shipments to Western Europe and there were also larger re-exports of bristles and hair (used in brushmaking, etc.). Other items to show an increase included telecommunications apparatus and works of art.

Commodity pattern of imports

Imports in 1963

The outstanding feature of imports during 1963 was the vigorous rise in imports of industrial materials. They began to increase in the second quarter and rose by 7 per cent in value in both the third and fourth quarters. The increases were almost wholly in volume, with prices rising only a little towards the end of the year. A large part of the increase in basic materials was of wool and timber. There were also substantial increases in semi-manufactures, including chemicals, imports of which were rising fast since the beginning of the year.

The value of food imports was rising in the first three quarters of 1963, mainly because of higher sugar prices, but in the fourth quarter it fell by 3 per cent. The value of sugar imports fell sharply in the fourth quarter, with a big reduction in quantity (from the exceptional third quarter rates) more than offsetting a large increase in price. Imports of meat rose in the fourth quarter after declining earlier in the year and there was a substantial increase in imports of cereals and animal feeding stuffs which had previosuly been flat. Imports of dairy produce increased sharply in the third quarter with larger arrivals of butter at higher prices. There was no further change in the fourth quarter. Imports of tobacco were reduced in the fourth quarter from the high rates in the second and third.

Fuel imports were high in the first half of 1963, when there were substantial exports of oil to Western Europe. They fell 6 per cent in the third quarter but were rising again towards the end of the year.

Imports of finished manufactures were rising throughout last year and by the fourth quarter were 9 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1962. The increase was mainly in imports of consumer goods. There was a substantial increase in imports of clothing and footwear, which in the fourth quarter averaged £9 million a month, 38 per cent more than a year earlier. Imports of cars were rising quickly early in the year, but flattened out later on at about £2 million a month; imports of cars are, of course, small in relation to home demand. Imports of capital goods in total changed little during the year though there seems to have been some increase in imports of machinery in the fourth quarter. Imports of ships in 1963 were much less than in 1962.

The changing pattern

The percentage composition of the value of imports into the United Kingdom in recent years is shown in the table. There was

Table 9. Composition of imports

per cent

	1955	1958	1960	1962	1963
Food, beverages and tobacco	36·9	39·7	33·9	35·0	34·8
Basic materials	29·0	24·2	23·8	20·6	20·6
Minerals, fuels and lubricants	10·6	11·7	10·6	11·9	11·7
Manufactures chiefly for further processing	17·9	16·0	20·0	18·7	19·0
Finished manufactures	5·3	8·1	11·4	13·4	13·5
Miscellaneous	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4

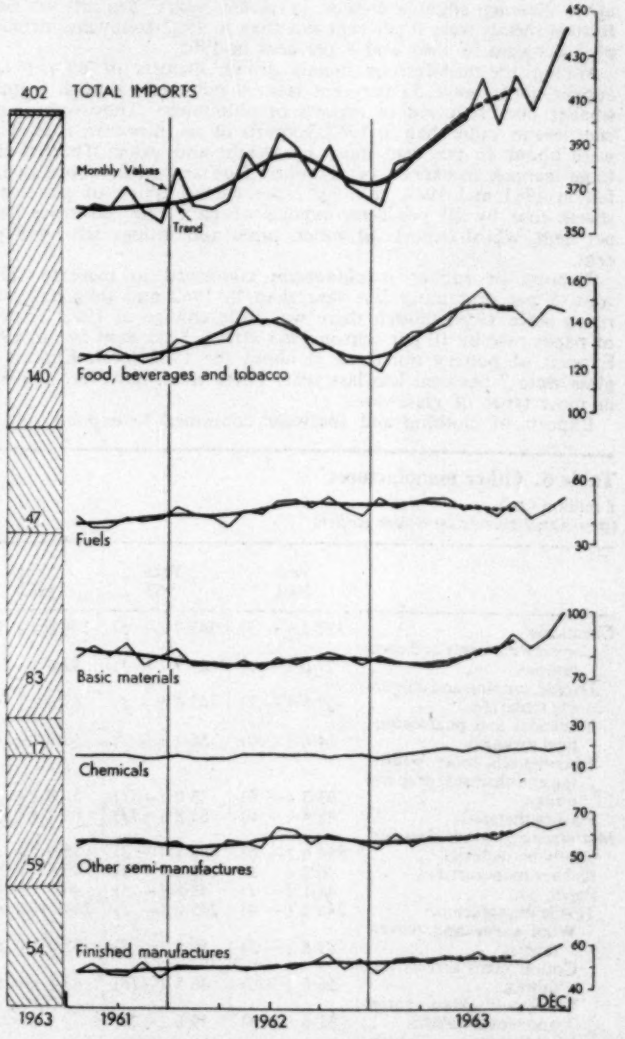
Table 10. Volume of imports

(1961=100)

	1955	1958	1960	1962	Jan-Nov. 1963
Total	82	84	102	103	107
Food, Beverages and tobacco	88	98	100	104	102
Basic materials	102	92	107	96	100
Minerals, fuels and lubricants	75	76	96	112	122
Manufactured goods	63	67	103	104	112

Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages



	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963			
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Food, beverages and tobacco	127	128	124	131	140	123	126	141	148	143
Fuels	39	40	40	44	47	46	48	49	46	46
Basic materials	79	90	84	77	83	79	77	76	85	91
Chemicals	12	15	14	14	17	15	15	17	18	19
Other semi-manufactures	44	61	56	56	59	57	55	58	60	64
Finished manufactures	31	43	46	50	54	52	52	54	55	57
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Total	332	378	366	374	402	374	375	395	412	422

little change in the make-up of imports between 1962 and 1963. Food, beverages and tobacco continued to account for 35 per cent of the value of imports. Industrial materials, i.e. basic materials and manufactures chiefly for further processing, represented 40 per cent of the total. Imports of fuels formed a further 12 per cent and finished manufactures 14 per cent.

If comparisons are made over a longer period, however, significant changes in the pattern are noticeable. The most marked is the increase in the relative importance of imports of manufactures. In 1955 manufactures formed 23 per cent of the total and by 1963 the proportion had risen to nearly one-third, mainly reflecting the rapid growth which has taken place in imports of finished goods as distinct from semi-manufactures. Imports of basic materials, on the other hand, have formed a diminishing proportion of the total. The relative importance of food, beverages and tobacco has tended to decline and that of fuels to increase but in both cases the rate of change has been slow in recent years.

Food, beverages and tobacco

The volume of imports of food, beverages and tobacco fell by rather more than 1 per cent last year; in 1962 they had risen by nearly 4 per cent. There were, however, large increases in the prices of some commodities (notably sugar and butter) and in value terms imports rose substantially. Imports of food and live animals were £84 million (6 per cent) more; in 1962 they had risen by 8 per cent. A marked feature of food imports in 1963 was a very large increase (£101 million, 188 per cent) in the value of imports of raw sugar. Most of the rise was due to the marked increase in the world price of sugar between the two years but there was also a considerable increase, 16 per cent, in the quantity of sugar imported (exports of refined sugar were also much larger in 1963). Price increases were also mainly responsible for a large increase, 16 per cent, in the value of butter imports; the quantity imported rose by 2 per cent.

Imports of live animals were 9 per cent more than in 1962 (but slightly less than in 1961). The value of meat imports was little changed in total. Beef imports rose in quantity and value and the values of imports of mutton and lamb and of bacon were higher because of price increases. On the other hand there were off-setting reductions in imports of corned beef and other canned meat.

Imports of some foodstuffs were sharply reduced in 1963. Imports of canned salmon (mainly from Japan) fell by one-third, £9 million, from the abnormally high level of 1962. Imports of cereals and animal feeding stuff had also been unusually high in 1962 and these also returned to a more normal level, falling by £33 million (10 per cent). Imports of fruit and vegetables fell by £10 million, 4 per cent, but were still large – 13 per cent more than in 1961. Imports of cocoa were 4 per cent more than in 1962 and there was a small fall in the value of tea imports, with not much change in quantity. Imports of coffee, on the other hand, rose by 19 per cent in value and by 11 per cent in quantity.

Imports of beverages rose by 13 per cent in 1963. Tobacco imports had fallen by a fifth in value in 1962 but in 1963 they nearly regained the levels of 1960 and 1961.

Industrial materials

Imports of industrial materials (i.e. crude materials and manufactures largely for further processing) had fallen in both 1961 and 1962. Last year, the value of imports rose by £141 million (8 per cent). Imports of crude materials cost £63 million (7 per cent) more and were 4 per cent more in volume. There were notable increases in imports of timber, up by £14 million (9 per cent) and of woodpulp, £10 million (10 per cent) more. Imports of raw wool were £17 million (13 per cent) more because of increased prices; the quantity imported rose by only 1 per cent. Imports of mohair and cashmere rose both in quantity and value. There was little change in imports of raw cotton.

Imports of undressed furskins rose in value by about £11 million (39 per cent); the increase was partly due to higher prices. (There was also an increase in re-exports of undressed furskins in 1963.) Imports of natural rubber fell by some £7 million (19 per cent) in 1963, reflecting a large reduction in re-exports to the Soviet Union. Imports of synthetic rubber rose slightly. Changes in imports of other crude materials were of smaller magnitude; these included oil seeds, down by 2 per cent and iron ore, imports of which rose by 5 per cent in value and by 11 per cent in tonnage. Imports of semi-manufactures (chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material) also rose substantially in 1963. Imports of

Table 11. Food, beverages and tobacco

£ million c.i.f.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Food and live animals	1,336·9 (— 4)	1,443·3 (+ 8)	1,526·9 (+ 6)
Live animals	52·5 (+28)	46·3 (—12)	50·5 (+ 9)
Meat and meat preparations	306·3 (—10)	312·7 (+ 2)	313·2 (+ 0)
Beef and veal	55·4 (—23)	63·0 (+14)	65·0 (+ 3)
Th. tons	288 (—18)	328 (+14)	348 (+ 9)
Mutton and lamb	57·2 (—21)	61·1 (+ 7)	62·4 (+ 2)
Th. tons	347 (— 8)	352 (+ 1)	343 (— 3)
Bacon	95·0 (— 6)	94·6 (— 0)	100·2 (+ 6)
Th. tons	394 (— 3)	399 (+ 1)	385 (— 3)
Dairy products and eggs	156·9 (— 9)	166·8 (+ 6)	186·9 (+12)
Butter	106·1 (—13)	117·6 (+11)	136·2 (+16)
Th. tons	423 (+ 4)	407 (— 4)	416 (+ 2)
Fish and fish preparations	43·0 (—10)	60·4 (+41)	50·1 (—17)
Raw sugars	63·6 (—13)	53·9 (—15)	155·2 (+188)
Th. tons	2,062 (— 6)	2,042 (— 1)	2,369 (+16)
Cocoa beans	16·7 (—26)	19 4 (+16)	20·1 (+ 4)
Th. tons	91 (— 6)	113 (+24)	114 (+ 1)
Tea and maté	115·3 (— 1)	115·5 (+ 0)	114·2 (— 1)
Th. tons	248 (+ 6)	249 (+ 0)	251 (+ 1)
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	265·6 (— 4)	311·2 (+17)	278·7 (—10)
Fruit and vegetables	250·8 (+ 5)	293·0 (+17)	282·7 (— 4)
Beverages and tobacco	147·5 (+ 1)	126·1 (—15)	151·0 (+20)
Beverages	46·9 (+12)	45·3 (— 3)	51·3 (+13)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	100·6 (— 3)	80·8 (—20)	99·7 (+23)

Table 12. Materials and fuels

£ million c.i.f.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Crude materials	958·4 (— 7)	883·4 (— 8)	946·8 (+ 7)
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	48·9 (—10)	53·3 (+ 9)	52·4 (— 2)
Wood, lumber and cork	177·1 (— 5)	156·7 (—11)	170·5 (+ 9)
Sawn softwood	126·3 (— 7)	115·1 (— 9)	128·0 (+11)
Th. standards	1,596 (—11)	1,535 (— 4)	1,673 (+ 9)
Woodpulp	117·9 (— 3)	105·0 (—11)	115·3 (+10)
Th. tons	2,597 (— 5)	2,441 (— 6)	2,658 (+ 9)
Wood and other animal hair and tops	144·1 (— 3)	136·6 (— 5)	160·0 (+17)
Raw wool	127·7 (— 5)	123·7 (— 3)	140·3 (+13)
Th. tons	284 (— 1)	279 (— 2)	282 (+ 1)
Raw cotton	54·9 (—17)	52·1 (— 5)	52·5 (+ 1)
Th. tons	225 (—18)	219 (— 2)	225 (+ 3)
Metalliferous ores and scrap	164·0 (—10)	138·9 (—15)	143·5 (+ 3)
Iron ore	73·6 (—16)	62·3 (—15)	65·3 (+ 5)
Th. tons	14,966 (—17)	12,897 (—14)	14,322 (+11)
Hides and skins	46·8 (— 6)	46·4 (— 1)	58·8 (+27)
Crude rubber	72·0 (— 7)	61·5 (—15)	52·8 (—14)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	50·7 (— 6)	41·4 (—18)	44·0 (+ 6)
Chemicals	169·0 (— 4)	173·5 (+ 3)	205·9 (+19)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	677·1 (— 7)	668·4 (— 1)	710·8 (+ 6)
Wood manufactures	48·6 (— 5)	50·5 (+ 4)	52·8 (+ 4)
Newsprint paper and board	98·7 (+ 3)	105·0 (+ 6)	113·9 (+ 8)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	72·5 (+ 8)	57·2 (+21)	61·0 (+ 7)
Other textile manufactures	74·0 (+ 6)	77·8 (+ 5)	83·8 (+ 8)
Iron and steel	49·0 (—51)	53·6 (+ 9)	75·1 (+40)
Th. tons	694 (—59)	1,085 (+56)	1,603 (+48)
Non-ferrous metals	248·8 (— 9)	241·2 (— 3)	234·4 (— 3)
Copper	122·0 (—11)	124·0 (+ 2)	116·9 (— 6)
Th. tons	532 (— 4)	531 (— 0)	498 (— 6)
Aluminium	50·5 (—18)	52·1 (+ 3)	56·0 (+ 7)
Total industrial materials (1)	1,855·2 (— 7)	1,766·7 (— 5)	1,907·6 (+ 8)
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	482·1 (+ 0)	532·7 (+10)	562·4 (+ 6)
Crude petroleum	350·0 (+ 5)	371·6 (+ 6)	382·2 (+ 3)
Mill. galls.	12,665 (+10)	13,577 (+ 7)	14,196 (+ 5)
Petroleum products	124·8 (—11)	144·9 (+16)	167·8 (+16)
Mill. galls.	3,041 (—14)	3,791 (+25)	4,515 (+19)

(1) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

almost all types of chemicals grew strongly; between the two years imports rose by £32 million (19 per cent). Imports of iron and steel rose by £21 million (40 per cent) with nearly half the increase in plate and sheet. A fall of £7 million (3 per cent) in imports of non-ferrous metals was due to reduced arrivals of copper (6 per cent less) and silver bullion (36 per cent less). These falls were partly offset by increases in imports of aluminium, lead and zinc.

Imports of paper and board rose by 8 per cent and an increase of 6 per cent in textile manufactures was due to increases in most types other than wool cloth, imports of which fell.

Minerals, fuels and lubricants

Imports of fuels rose by 6 per cent (£30 million), following a 10 per cent increase in 1962. In volume, imports were 8 per cent more.

Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures have risen steadily since 1954. In 1963, they rose by £50 million (9 per cent) after an 8 per cent increase in 1962; £42 million of the increase was in consumer goods; imports were 23 per cent more than in 1962. Imports of cars rose by 73 per cent but the rate of imports, less than £2 million a month, was still relatively small. Imports of other consumer durables rose by £13 million (22 per cent). Imports of domestic radios and of works of art accounted for a large part of the increase. Imports of clothing and footwear rose by £13 million (18 per cent). The greater part of the increase was in imports of clothing from Hong Kong; imports from Italy fell. Other non-durables rose by 16 per cent, most of the increase being accounted for by larger imports of toys and sports equipment and printed matter.

An increase in imports of other finished manufactures (mainly capital goods but including some other items which are hard to classify) was relatively small – they were £8 million (2 per cent) more than in 1962. Imports of machinery rose by £23 million (8 per cent); most of the increase was in electrical equipment. Imports of instruments rose sharply, by £6 million (22 per cent). Imports of ships and boats fell from £28 million in 1962 to £6 million in 1963 but there was some increase in imports of aircraft. Imports of aircraft engines were much reduced.

Sources of imports

The increase in imports during 1963 came from most of the main areas in the world. There was a marked rise in imports from the sterling area, supplying most of the wool and much of the sugar, in the first nine months of the year, but they fell a little in the fourth quarter, despite an increase from New Zealand. There were also considerable increases in imports from Western Europe and from North America (both the United States and Canada).

Sterling area

Imports from the sterling area were 12 per cent more than in 1962. There were again this year increased shipments of oil from Libya, and the total imports from that country were more than doubled, rising from just over £20 million in 1962 to nearly £43 million in 1963. Increased imports of sugar accounted for a large part of the rise in imports from the sterling area; they were mainly from Australia and Mauritius and the West Indies.

The value of total imports from Australia rose 11 per cent (£2 million), Mauritius 167 per cent (£20 million), Barbados 274 per cent (£9 million), Jamaica 72 per cent (£13 million), Trinidad 25 per cent (£8 million), British Guiana 95 per cent (£6 million). Imports from South Africa rose by 11 per cent after virtually no change in 1962, and those from New Zealand also rose (by 3 per cent). There were larger imports from the Irish Republic, up by 9 per cent after a fall in 1962.

Other countries from which we took a greater value of imports in 1963 include India, a rise of 4 per cent, after falls in 1961 and 1962, the East African territories of Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Kenya

Table 13. Finished manufactures

£ million c.i.f.
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

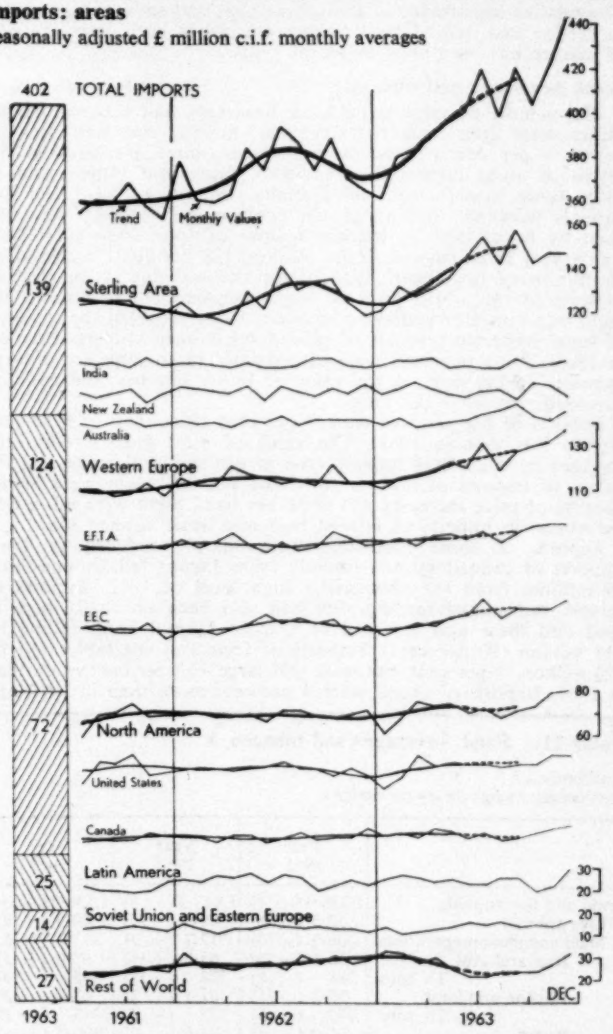
	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Consumer goods (1)	166·8 (— 3)	180·8 (+ 8)	222·9 (+23)
Cars and motor cycles	13·8 (—52)	14·7 (+ 6)	25·3 (+73)
Other durable goods	59·4 (— 3)	61·5 (+ 4)	74·8 (+22)
Clothing and footwear	64·9 (+12)	71·4 (+ 10)	84·2 (+18)
Other consumer goods	28·6 (+17)	33·2 (+ 16)	38·6 (+16)
Other, mainly capital goods	389·1 (+13)	420·7 (+ 8)	428·3 (+ 2)
Machinery	273·5 (+28)	284·4 (+ 4)	307·2 (+ 8)
Aircraft, aircraft engines	45·5 (—31)	47·0 (+ 3)	41·8 (—11)
Ships and boats	12·0 (—17)	27·7 (+132)	6·3 (—77)
Instruments	26·4 (+29)	27·9 (+ 6)	34·1 (+22)
Other	31·8 (+ 6)	33·6 (+ 6)	39·1 (+16)
Total finished manufactures (2)	555·8 (+ 7)	601·5 (+ 8)	651·3 (+ 8)

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.

(2) S.I.T.C. Revised Sections 7 and 8.

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages



	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1962	1963			
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Sterling Area	120	126	123	125	139	125	126	137	150	145
Australia	19	16	15	15	17	16	15	15	21	18
New Zealand	15	15	13	14	14	15	15	14	13	16
India	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	11	12
Western Europe	93	110	112	114	124	115	114	121	126	133
Economic Community	47	55	56	59	64	59	58	62	67	68
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	39	47	46	46	50	48	46	49	50	55
North America	57	78	70	69	72	69	68	72	71	78
U.S. and Dependencies	31	47	40	40	42	38	38	42	42	45
Canada	26	31	29	29	31	30	30	31	29	33
Latin America	27	26	23	25	25	24	26	24	25	24
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	10	12	13	13	14	13	12	15	15	15
Rest of World	25	27	26	28	27	29	31	26	24	28
Total	332	378	366	374	402	374	375	395	412	422

and Uganda, up by 19 per cent, Nigeria 6 per cent after consistent falls since 1959, Rhodesia and Nyasaland 2 per cent, after falls in 1961 and 1962, South West Africa 24 per cent and Hong Kong 24 per cent. There were very few reductions in imports from sterling countries; Pakistan fell by 4 per cent, Malaya and Singapore 6 per cent, and Ceylon by 1 per cent.

Western Europe

Imports from Western Europe rose by 8 per cent in 1963. The main increases were divided between the Common Market and the EFTA countries. Imports from France were 17 per cent more after a fall in 1962, and from the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and Western Germany 6 per cent, 21 per cent and 8 per cent more respectively, whilst imports from Italy fell by 2 per cent. There were increased imports to all the EFTA countries. The percentage increases to the remaining countries were Norway 10, Denmark 8, Switzerland 16, Portugal, Azores and Madeira 19, Austria 45, Finland 11 and Sweden 4. There was no change in imports from Spain and Spanish ports in North Africa after a slight rise in 1962. There were larger imports from Turkey and falls in imports from Greece and Yugoslavia.

Table 14. Imports by areas and countries

£ million c.i.f.
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1961	Year 1962	Year 1963
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	834·2 (—*11*)	825·6 (— *1*)	868·0 (+ *5*)
United States and Deps.	484·8 (—*14*)	476·7 (— *2*)	499·5 (+ *5*)
Canada	349·4 (— *7*)	348·9 (— *0*)	368·4 (+ *6*)
Latin America	278·5 (—*10*)	297·7 (+ *7*)	297·5 (— *0*)
Argentina	75·0 (—*23*)	93·2 (+*24*)	89·1 (— *4*)
Venezuela	67·3 (— *6*)	74·9 (+*11*)	66·4 (—*11*)
Other	136·2 (— *3*)	129·6 (— *5*)	142·0 (+*10*)
Western Europe	1,339·7 (+ *1*)	1,373·8 (+ *3*)	1,486·8 (+ *8*)
Economic Community	677·1 (+ *2*)	707·8 (+ *4*)	769·4 (+ *9*)
France	142·8 (+ *8*)	131·5 (— *8*)	153·6 (+*17*)
Western Germany	194·3 (+ *7*)	193·6 (— *0*)	208·3 (+ *8*)
Italy	102·1 (+ *3*)	112·6 (+*10*)	110·0 (— *2*)
Netherlands	172·5 (— *4*)	197·1 (+*14*)	209·2 (+ *6*)
Belgium and Luxembourg	65·4 (— *6*)	73·0 (+*12*)	88·3 (+*21*)
Free Trade Association including Finland	554·1 (— *1*)	550·4 (— *1*)	603·9 (+*10*)
Sweden	160·7 (— *2*)	157·0 (— *2*)	163·2 (+ *4*)
Norway	74·8 (— *4*)	66·6 (—*11*)	73·3 (+*10*)
Denmark and Greenland	142·1 (— *2*)	152·2 (+ *7*)	164·7 (+ *8*)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	49·2 (+ *5*)	53·4 (+ *8*)	61·9 (+*16*)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	18·3 (— *0*)	18·9 (+ *3*)	22·4 (+*19*)
Austria	14·1 (+*20*)	13·6 (— *4*)	19·7 (+*45*)
Finland	94·9 (— *1*)	88·7 (— *6*)	98·6 (+*11*)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	68·5 (— *0*)	69·2 (+ *1*)	69·2 (— *0*)
Other	40·0 (+ *8*)	46·4 (+*16*)	44·3 (— *5*)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	155·8 (+*12*)	157·7 (+ *1*)	171·9 (+ *9*)
Soviet Union	85·0 (+*13*)	84·2 (— *1*)	91·0 (+ *8*)
Other	70·7 (+*11*)	73·5 (+ *4*)	80·9 (+*10*)
Other Non-Sterling	316·7 (— *0*)	333·5 (+ *5*)	324·2 (— *3*)
Middle East	143·0 (— *8*)	153·9 (+ *8*)	155·9 (+ *1*)
Japan	39·2 (— *7*)	53·2 (+*36*)	52·7 (— *1*)
Other	134·4 (+*12*)	126·4 (— *6*)	115·6 (— *8*)
Total Non-Sterling	2,924·9 (— *4*)	2,988·3 (+ *2*)	3,148·4 (+ *5*)
Sterling Area:			
Australia	174·1 (—*12*)	185·2 (+ *6*)	206·4 (+*11*)
New Zealand	159·6 (—*13*)	169·4 (+ *6*)	173·7 (+ *3*)
India	144·9 (— *2*)	135·9 (— *6*)	140·8 (+ *4*)
Pakistan	25·0 (—*14*)	29·3 (+*17*)	28·1 (— *4*)
Ceylon	40·3 (— *2*)	42·0 (+ *4*)	41·5 (— *1*)
Hong Kong	45·3 (+ *5*)	54·8 (+*21*)	68·2 (+*24*)
Malaya and Singapore	57·1 (— *9*)	44·7 (—*22*)	41·9 (— *6*)
Ghana	19·9 (— *9*)	21·9 (+*10*)	22·0 (+ *1*)
Nigeria	77·7 (— *4*)	73·0 (— *6*)	77·8 (+ *6*)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	101·8 (— *1*)	95·5 (— *6*)	97·9 (+ *2*)
Kenya	12·4 (— *5*)	15·2 (+*22*)	18·6 (+*22*)
Jamaica	18·2 (—*10*)	18·4 (+ *1*)	31·5 (+*72*)
Trinidad and Tobago	34·0 (—*11*)	30·9 (— *9*)	38·7 (+*25*)
Irish Republic	145·8 (+*20*)	138·8 (— *5*)	151·8 (+ *9*)
South Africa	103·3 (+ *7*)	103·1 (— *0*)	114·7 (+*11*)
Middle East	193·4 (+ *4*)	214·5 (+*11*)	236·2 (+*10*)
Other	117·4 (— *2*)	126·1 (+ *7*)	182·0 (+*44*)
Total Sterling Area	1,470·3 (— *2*)	1,498·9 (+ *2*)	1,671·8 (+*12*)
Total all countries	4,395·1 (— *3*)	4,487·2 (+ *2*)	4,820·2 (+ *7*)

North America

Imports from the United States rose in 1963 by 5 per cent after a slight fall in 1962. Imports from Canada also rose by 6 per cent. The level of imports from North America has not yet reached the high total of 1960 but still shows a marked increase on the 1959 total.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America showed no change last year. There were decreases in smaller imports of wheat from Argentine and in oil from Venezuela. Total imports from these two countries fell by 4 and 11 per cent respectively. These decreases were largely offset by increased imports from Cuba (mainly of sugar) amounting to £5 million and an increase of 60 per cent in total imports from Uruguay from where there had been heavy reductions in 1962.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe rose by 9 per cent, an increase on the 1962 rate of 1 per cent. The Soviet Union showed an increase of 8 per cent. Imports from Hungary (21 per cent), Poland (5 per cent) and Czechoslovakia (23 per cent) also increased.

Rest of the World

Imports from the rest of the world, in the main primary producers, fell by 3 per cent. Imports from China fell by £5 million or 20 per cent, and those from Japan by nearly £1 million or 1 per cent. Imports of canned salmon from Japan were substantially smaller but there were increases in a wide range of goods. There were decreases in imports from Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, partially offset by similar increases from Lebanon, Israel and Iraq.

Notes

Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on January 27* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for February† due to be published on or about February 27.

* Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1963, H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s. 0d., by post 31s. 0d.
† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

Overdrafts of the nationalized industries

H.M. TREASURY announced on January 23 that the total bank overdrafts of the nationalized industries at January 15 were £81·3 million, of which £71·9 million were from the clearing banks and £9·4 million from the Scottish banks.

N. Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for November, 1963, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce is 136, (1958=100). This is eight points higher than the index for October, 1963, and six points higher than the index for November, 1962.

The index numbers of the main industrial groups in November, 1963, with the increase or decrease on November, 1962, shown in brackets are:- textiles 131 (+9 points); clothing 147 (+18); engineering and metals 115 (—1); food, drink and tobacco 127 (+2); timber and furniture 110 (+14); other manufacturing industries 205 (+22); construction 148 (+4); gas, electricity and water 158 (+6).

Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in December

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including December, 1963, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1962 October	4	92,786	23,197	33,427	8,357	1,341	335
November	4	95,606	23,902	35,012	8,753	1,484	371
December	5	112,747	22,549	37,904	7,581	1,693	339
1963 October	4	140,937	35,234	32,535	8,134	1,455	364
November	4	143,566	35,892	33,816	8,454	1,453	363
December	5	154,108	30,822	36,619	7,324	1,680	336

Exports Number

	Passenger Cars (including taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,827
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1962 October	47,256	12,313	640
November	41,173	11,709	540
December	38,117	10,382	602
1963 October	58,914	13,756	551
November	51,051	12,211	592
December	57,060	13,566	636

Note: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Extension of monthly turnover inquiries to cover motor traders, launderers and hairdressers

THE BOARD OF TRADE is extending the range of distributive and service trades covered by its monthly turnover inquiries to include the motor trades (vehicle distributors and dealers, repairers, petrol stations, etc.); launderers and dry cleaners; and hairdressers. The Director of Statistics is writing on January 31 to a selection of businesses in these trades asking them to contribute each month to these inquiries.

The monthly turnover inquiries have for many years covered the retail trades and have since 1960 included the catering trades. Their results have provided very valuable up-to-date indications of the part played by changes in consumer spending on the economic situation. By including three important additional outlets of spending the present extension will add appreciably to the value of the monthly inquiries.

Businesses in the laundry and dry-cleaning, and the hairdressing trades that have been selected will be asked for a single figure of their total turnover each month. In the motor trades, businesses will be asked to show separately: (a) sales of new vehicles, (b) sales of secondhand vehicles, and (c) all other sales and receipts, and also to give a figure of their purchases of all vehicles other than from manufacturers. This latter figure will enable estimates to be made of trends in the net sales of vehicles by the motor trades.

These inquiries are conducted on a voluntary basis and the reliability of the estimates that will be made for these trades will depend very largely upon the willingness of traders to co-operate in the inquiry. The Board of Trade hopes that businesses, both large and small, that are approached will agree to provide their figures.

Industrial building in the fourth quarter, 1963

PROVISIONAL FIGURES of building projects – new buildings, extensions to existing premises, and existing buildings turned to industrial use – for which industrial development certificates were issued during the fourth quarter of 1963, together with comparative figures for other periods, are as follows:

	Number of Schemes	Total Area (millions of square feet)
Great Britain:		
1960 2nd quarter	1,047	24·1
3rd quarter	793	22·2
4th quarter	697	18·2
1961 1st quarter	668	18·0
2nd quarter	681	14·3
3rd quarter	618	12·2
4th quarter	512	12·1
1962 1st quarter	484	10·2
2nd quarter	489	9·4
3rd quarter	436	9·0
4th quarter	475	8·5
1963 1st quarter	469	9·1
2nd quarter	516	10·0
3rd quarter	506	9·4
4th quarter	563	10·3
Standard Regions:		
1963 4th quarter:		
Northern	45	1·6
East and West Ridings	55	1·1
North Midland	41	0·6
Eastern	55	0·8
London and South Eastern	75	1·0
Southern	37	0·7
South Western	41	0·6
Wales	23	0·3
Midland	53	0·7
North Western	88	1·5
Scotland	50	1·4

The figures relate to schemes for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated. They differ from the figures for periods before April 1, 1960 (the operative date of the Local Employment Act) and from those in the 'Monthly Digest of Statistics' and in 'Economic Trends', which relate to schemes for manufacturing industry only. Inquiries on these figures should be addressed to the Distribution of Industry Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Index of industrial production for November

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for November, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 123 (seasonally adjusted). The figures show that the upward trend in production continued in November. There were increases in most industries. The average for September to November compared with the previous three months shows increases of about 2 per cent in the indices both for manufacturing industries and for all industries. Comparison with the same period a year ago shows an increase of about 6 per cent for manufacturing industries and about 5 per cent for all industries.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries											
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
Unadjusted:														
1962 2nd quarter	117	97	118	116	112	124	130	118	132	118	125	89	117	103
3rd quarter	110	86	110	110	108	113	126	121	126	108	117	85	101	97
4th quarter	117	99	118	115	113	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st quarter	115	97	116	108	109	106	135	120	137	118	126	80	118	106
2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	124	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	137	112	120	75	111	101
1963 Sept.	125	97	128	117	116	118	142	121	145	126	136	74	126	116
Oct.	126	102	128	119	116	126	145	125	148	122	128	76	125	118
Nov. (prov.)	129	105	131	121	116	130	146	131	148	127	135	76	127	122
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 2nd quarter	115	95	115	112	110	115	128	118	129	115	124	88	111	101
3rd quarter	116	96	116	112	111	114	131	122	133	116	124	87	111	104
4th quarter	115	96	116	113	110	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	114	101
1963 1st quarter	112	93	114	112	110	115	131	120	132	115	125	79	112	102
2nd quarter	117	96	118	114	110	120	138	128	140	116	123	78	117	105
3rd quarter	121	96	122	117	114	121	140	119	143	121	129	77	122	108
1963 June	118	95	119	117	113	124	139	129	141	117	125	78	118	106
July	120	95	121	117	115	119	140	117	144	120	128	79	120	107
Aug.	121	97	122	117	114	124	140	118	143	121	130	77	122	109
Sept.	121	96	122	116	114	119	139	123	141	121	129	74	124	109
Oct.	122	96	122	114	110	122	142	126	145	120	124	76	126	111
Nov. (prov.)	123	97	124	115	110	123	142	131	144	122	128	76	128	114
June-Aug. (av.)	120	96	121	117	114	123	140	121	143	119	127	78	120	107
Sept.-Nov. (av.) (prov.)	122	96	123	115	112	121	141	126	143	121	127	75	126	112

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
Unadjusted:															
1962 2nd quarter	112	111	116	106	103	97	113	130	132	126	113	126	122	123	113
3rd quarter	101	100	107	104	98	89	118	122	127	115	113	113	115	124	102
4th quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st quarter	109	107	119	111	108	101	118	116	111	122	90	123	123	100	162
2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	117
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	104	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	119	127	106
1963 Sept.	123	122	129	125	117	105	145	140	146	131	137	130	137		115
Oct.	122	120	130	128	124	107	139	147	146	148	136	145			129
Nov. (prov.)		126		128	126	109	136		145		138	147			143
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 2nd quarter	108	107	113	107	104	97	115	127	129	124	113	123	119	122	124
3rd quarter	110	109	115	109	104	96	120	126	130	121	113	124	120	123	124
4th quarter	108	106	114	110	106	96	118	125	129	119	108	125	119	117	127
1963 1st quarter	106	103	116	107	106	97	112	116	112	123	96	119	124	101	138
2nd quarter	108	106	115	110	108	98	116	128	133	121	113	126	124	123	128
3rd quarter	116	115	121	114	111	99	122	133	138	125	119	130	124	126	129
1963 June	110	108	118	113	108	99	123	127	136	113	117	128	126		124
July	114	113	120	113	110	99	119	128	133	120	118	132	127		127
Aug.	116	115	120	116	113	97	125	135	141	124	112	130	121		128
Sept.	117	116	122	114	110	100	123	136	139	132	126	129	124		131
Oct.	117	116	123	117	114	101	124	139	139	140	118	134			133
Nov. (prov.)		120		118	113	102	132		140		123	136			130
June-Aug. (av.)	110*	112	118*	114	111	98	122	129*	137	120*	115	130			126
Sept.-Nov.(av.) (prov.)	117*	117	122*	116	112	101	127	137*	139	132*	122	133			131

* Latest available three months (August-October) and previous three months (May-July).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates for November indicate the continued strength of the order position in industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

Total new orders received during November were about one-third greater than a year earlier, a higher rate of increase than in the previous three months. On the export side new orders were a fifth higher than in November 1962, while new home orders increased by over two-fifths. After falling back in October deliveries recovered in November when they were about 7 per cent higher than a year earlier for both home and export markets. Taking October and November together total deliveries increased by 5 per cent compared with the corresponding months of 1962. In the first half of 1963 the level of deliveries had been the same as in the first half of 1962 while in the third quarter there had been an increase of 2 per cent on a year earlier. As a result of the strength of new orders, order books again lengthened appreciably during November for both home and export markets.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in November was 4 per cent higher than in November 1962. In the three months ending November production was 3 per cent higher than in the same months of 1962.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering industries (a)

Table 1: Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1962 1st quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th quarter	115	115	126	129	133	132	109	108	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter*	129	136	119	134	137	122	128	136	118
1962 April	121	118	118	130	121	128	118	117	115
May	121	120	124	126	102	126	119	126	123
June	120	127	133	129	152	128	117	118	134
July	119	110	119	130	132	123	115	102	117
August	119	100	100	131	106	98	114	98	100
September	119	137	135	129	117	138	116	144	134
October	118	115	125	129	127	129	114	111	123
November	116	115	126	130	142	130	111	105	125
1963 April	120	136	113	128	168	128	117	125	108
May	122	140	125	128	136	134	120	141	121
June	123	139	133	128	133	137	121	141	132
July*	124	129	119	129	138	124	122	126	118
August*	126	122	103	132	123	107	124	121	102
September*	129	159	136	134	152	135	128	161	136
October*	132	145	128	136	148	132	130	144	127
November*	134	155	135	140	170	138	132	150	133

* Provisional.
(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
	1958 = 100			1961 = 100	December 1958 = 100			
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1962 1st quarter	124	125	123	101	124	132	121	1962 1st quarter
2nd quarter	125	124	127	107	123	131	120	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	117	115	119	94	123	131	120	3rd quarter
4th quarter	127	123	134	101	118	130	114	4th quarter
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	121	130	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120*	116*	129*	97	134*	136*	134*	3rd quarter
1962 April	119	118	121		124	131	122	1962 April
May	125	123	128		124	128	122	May
June	131	131	131		123	131	120	June
July	118	117	119		122	132	118	July
August	99	98	102		122	133	118	August
September	133	131	137		123	131	120	September
October	126	122	135		122	131	118	October
November	129	124	138		120	132	116	November
1963 April	114	111	121		124	130	122	1963 April
May	127	123	134		126	130	125	May
June	132	128	137		127	130	126	June
July	121*	116*	130*		128*	132*	127*	July
August	105*	101*	112*		131*	134*	130*	August
September	136*	131*	145*		134*	136*	134*	September
October	128*	..	..		137*	139*	136*	October
November	135*	..	..		139*	142*	138*	November

* Provisional.
(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Issues of this bulletin appear at regular intervals and give factual and up-to-date information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Part of the information included has not previously been published.

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Payment of patent, design and trade mark fees

ON and from March 4, 1964, the use of impressed stamps for the payment of patent, design and trade mark fees will stop and all fees will be payable in money when the forms are delivered at:

(i) The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2;

(ii) The Manchester Branch of the Trade Marks and Designs Registry, but only in respect of forms which may be lodged in that Branch; and

(iii) The Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but only in respect of Trade Mark forms which may be lodged with the Company.

Forms on which fees have been paid by means of impressed stamps before March 4, 1964, will be accepted after that date.

Explanatory leaflets about the new arrangements for paying fees are being circulated as widely as possible and copies are being made available in the Inland Revenue Offices and the larger Post Offices. Copies of the leaflet may also be obtained from the Cashiers Section of the Patent Office, the Manchester Branch of the Trade Marks and Designs Registry and the Cutlers' Company.

The change is brought into effect by the Public Offices Fees (Patents, Designs and Trade Marks) Order 1964 (S.I.1964/45) made by the Treasury on January 16. This Order, which revokes the Public Offices Fees (Patents, Designs and Trade Marks) Order 1940 (S.R. and O. 1940/911) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

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Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	January 7, 1964	
838,037	Ateliers de Constructions et Mecaniques Giovanola Freres S.A.	Diaphragm sealed fluid control valves.
840,133	L'Huillier, A.	Attachment of roof and wall sheets.
853,250	Bricharo, E.	Furnace regenerators.
861,579	S. A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Stack of glass sheets with surfaces protected against iridescence.
861,580	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Packing for protecting surfaces of glass sheets against iridescence.
862,269	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Charging shaft furnaces and the like.
879,922	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Horse for transport of sheet materials.
882,193	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Protection of floats in glass making.
892,175	S.A. Glaverbel formerly known as Union des Verreries Mecaniques Belges S.A.	Self-supporting handling horse for sheet materials.
898,737	McKee Development Corporation	Production of paper-pulp.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

New copyright legislation in El Salvador

AN UNOFFICIAL English translation of the new Salvadorean Copyright Law (Decree No. 376 of September 13, 1963) is now available and may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

The Scottish Stock Exchange Association

THE NEW Scottish Stock Exchange Association came into operation on January 2, 1964. Its members are the members of the Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Stock Exchange Associations and the Scottish County Brokers' Association. These five Associations are now known as the Local Associations. The fifth is newly formed from members resident in Scotland of the Provincial Brokers Stock Exchange.

The Board of Trade on January 24 made The Companies (Stock Exchange) Order 1964. It comes into operation on February 1 and will be published as a Statutory Instrument 1964/78 on January 30.

The Order provides that the Scottish Stock Exchange Association shall be a prescribed stock exchange for the purposes of the provisions of Sections 38, 39, 417 and 418 of the Companies Act 1948, and that the Edinburgh and Glasgow stock exchanges shall cease to be so prescribed.

Sections 38 and 417 provide that the requirements as to the matters to be stated and the reports to be set out in a prospectus shall not apply to the issue of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares or debentures which are or are to be in all respects uniform with shares or debentures previously issued and for the time being dealt in or quoted on a prescribed stock exchange.

Sections 39 and 418 relax the prospectus provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Act where a certificate of exemption is given by a prescribed stock exchange.

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British commercial representatives overseas

It is strongly recommended that all commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade (see list below) or to the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757, Telex – 25977. A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

When travelling on business overseas a call on the nearest British Commercial Officer will be of considerable assistance to you, and prior notice of your visit given to the Board of Trade will enable him to prepare in advance the information which you need. The list is not exclusive but gives the names and addresses of full-time representatives in charge of offices.

The Board of Trade publishes a series of booklets 'Hints to Businessmen' for most of the countries listed. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any of the countries on export business, on application to the nearest Regional Office, to Export Services Branch or Directories and Notices Section, Room LG 15, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3020. Telex-25955).

This list is prepared by Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 463).

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UGANDA – Mr. J. R. Leeland, Second Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 2894, 5, Shimoni Road, KAMPALA, Uganda. ('Ukrep, Kampala.') (Tel. 57054.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON – Mr. J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Commercial), Mr. M. Gale, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial); Mr. J. B. Cullen, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial); Mr. R. Arculus, First Secretary (Commercial); Mr. F. H. Jackson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 8, D.C. (Tel. HObart 2-1340.)

ATLANTA (C.) – Mr. W. P. S. Lane, O.B.E., M.V.O., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 814 Atlanta Merchandise Mart, 240 Peachtree Street, N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia. (Tel. JAckson 4-2691/2.)

BOSTON (C.G.) – Mr. J. A. D. Stewart-Robinson, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, Room 2303, John Hancock Building, 200, Berkeley Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts. (Tel. LIberty 2-2810.)

CHICAGO (C.G.) – Mr. G. C. Mayhew, H.M. Deputy Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Borg-Warner Building, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois. (Tel. WEbster 9-5166.)

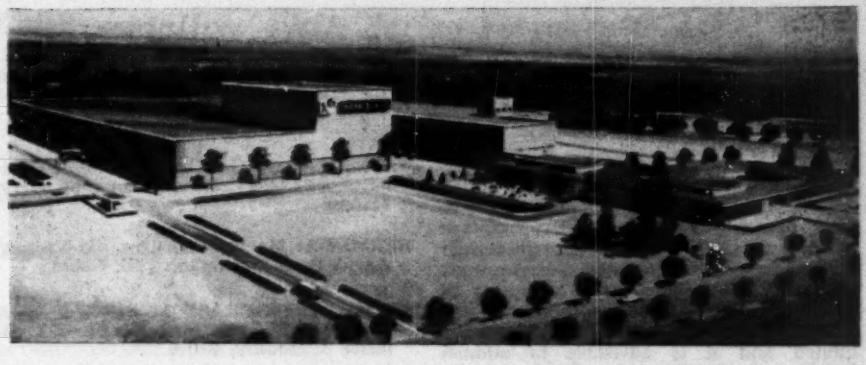
CLEVELAND (C.G.) – Mr. M. W. Briar, H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 1828 The Illuminating Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio. (Tel. MAin 1-7674.)

DENVER (C.) – Miss A. Clay, M.B.E., H.M. Vice-Consul, British Consulate, 607 Colorado Building, 1615 California Street, Denver 2, Colorado. (Tel. AComa 2-2729.)

DETROIT (C.G.) – Mr. W. E. Williams, O.B.E., Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 1512 Guardian Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. (Tel. WOodward 2-4776/7/8.)

HONOLULU (C.) – Mr. W. H. M. Hindle, T.D., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 1202 First National Bank Building, 165 South King Street, Honolulu 13, Hawaii. (Tel. 561-048.)

HOUSTON (C.G.) – Mr. H. Lewty, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, 1005 World Trade Centre, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston 2, Texas. (Tel. FAirfax 3-0154.)



An artist's impression of the new factory and warehouse to be built for Rank Xerox Ltd., on a 25-acre site at Venray, Holland. The firm is to invest £4 million in this phase of its expansion in Europe. The factory is expected to be in operation by June 1965 and will serve the whole of the European Economic Community.

KANSAS CITY (C.) – Mr. N. M. Hallett, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, Room 1420, Commerce Trust Building, 922 Walnut Street, Kansas City, 6, Missouri. (Tel. GRand 1-1644/5.)

LOS ANGELES (C.G.) – Mr. B. H. Wilcox, H.M. Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 3324 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5, California. (Tel. DUnkirk 5-7381.)

MIAMI (C.) – Mr. W. H. Adams, O.B.E., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 732 Ingraham Building, S.E. 2nd Avenue, Miami 32, Florida. (Tel. FRanklin 1-7544 and 1-7545.)

MINNEAPOLIS (C.) – Mr. E. H. Harrison, M.B.E., Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate, Room 1900 First National Bank Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota. (Tel. FEderal 5-0921.)

NEW ORLEANS (C.G.) – Mr. A. B. Ball, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, Suite 1501, 225 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112. (Tel. 522-3144/5/6.)

NEW YORK (C.G.) – Mr. G. G. Simpson, H.M. Deputy Consul-General (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. (P.O. Box 3434, New York 17, N.Y.) (Tel. PLazza 2-8400.)
(Export Credits Guarantee Department representative in N. America, Mr. R. S. Kinsey, at same address.)

PHILADELPHIA (C.G.) – Mr. P. Manning-Smith, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. (Tel. WAlnut 5-2430.)

PORTLAND (C.) – Mr. N. R. Prickett, M.B.E., Vice-Consul, British Consulate, 715 Lewis Building, Portland 4, Oregon. (Tel. CApital 7-5669.)

SAN JUAN (C.) – Mr. R. J. E. Thomas, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, P.O. Box 1307, San Juan 2, Puerto Rico. (Tel. 722-5055.)

ST. LOUIS (C.) – Mr. V. W. Lammert, M.B.E., Commercial Officer, British Consulate, Shell Building, 1221 Locust Street, St. Louis 3, Missouri. (Tel. MAin 1-4689.)

SAN FRANCISCO (C.G.) – Mr. J. W. Hutson, H.M. Consul (Commercial), British-Consulate General, 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California. (Tel. YUkon 1-3030.)

SEATTLE (C.G.) – Mr. R. Featonby, H.M. Vice-Consul, British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue and Colombia Street, Seattle 4, Washington. (Tel. MAin 4-2990.)

[There are also Honorary Consuls at Baltimore and Norfolk who will be glad to see British business visitors. Commercial correspondence should however, be addressed in the first instance to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, E.C.4, or to the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

BALTIMORE (Hon. C.) – Mr. J. T. Menzies, C.B.E., Hon. Consul, Terminal Warehouse Building, 211 E. Pleasant Street, Baltimore, 2, Maryland. (Tel. SAratoga 7-1082.)

NORFOLK (Hon. C.) – Mr. A. L. Nicholson, Hon. Consul, The Wainwright Building, 229, West Bute Street, Norfolk 10, Va. (Tel. MAdison 7-1934.)]

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF – Mr. D. M. Edwards, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581 Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Tel.: 66-15 and 66-16.)

URUGUAY – Mr. J. L. Taylor, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Calle Rincon 454, Piso 5, MONTEVIDEO. (Tel. 9-2501.)

VENEZUELA – Mr. K. D. Jamieson, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Apartado 1246 (for correspondence); 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Urbanizacion Chuao (for visitors); CARACAS. (Tel. 32.83.55/59 and 32.32.16.)

VIETNAM – Mr. A. H. Morgan, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 25 Dailo Thong Nhut, SAIGON. (Tel. 23341-42.)

YUGOSLAVIA – Mr. C. N. Jupp, H.M. Counsellor (Economic/Commercial), British Embassy, 46 Ulica Prvog Maja, BELGRADE. (Tel. 23536.)

SPLIT (C.) – Ulica Titova Obala 5. (Tel. 2731.)

ZAGREB (C.G.) – Ulica Ilica 12. (Tel. 37627.) (For correspondence: Britanski Generalri Konzulat, Zagreb, C.2.)

(Continued on next page

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.
British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 *Tothill Street, London, S.W.*1. *(Tel. Abbey 6376).*

British Trade Correspondents

TRADE CORRESPONDENTS generally give part-time service to the Board of Trade. Often they are Colonial Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain Commonwealth territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British businessmen is, therefore, limited and it is advisable to address inquiries to the Board of Trade initially rather than write direct to Trade Correspondents, who may not always be in a position to provide an answer.

ADEN: The Trade Officer, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, P.O. Box 5013, Maala, Aden. (Tel. 4848/9.)

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST: Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 85, Windhoek, South West Africa.

BAHAMAS: Mr. John N. Hedden, British Trade Correspondent in the Bahamas, P.O. Box 281, Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas. (Tel. 95581 and 6274.)

BASUTOLAND: The Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Maseru.

BERMUDA: Mr. Robt. C. Law, c/o Visitors' Advice Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

BRITISH HONDURAS: The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Commerce & Industry, Belize.

BRUNEI: The Controller of Customs, Brunei.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI: Commerce and Industries Officer, The Secretariat, Victoria Parade. G.P.O. 2018, Suva.

GAMBIA: The Financial Secretary, The Secretariat, Bathurst.

GIBRALTAR: Mr. J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O., The Chief Secretary, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel. A.500.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY: The Accountant-General, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

MALTA: The Director of Industrial Development, Department of Trade and Industry, 9 Merchants Street, Valetta. (Tradevelop, Valetta, Malta.) (Tel. Central 24411.)

MAURITIUS: The Comptroller of Customs, H.M. Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Mr. H. T. Renouf, 10 Forest Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland.

NEW HEBRIDES: The Resident Commissioner, Vila, New Hebrides.

SAMOA: Mr. P. W. H. Kelly, c/o Western Samoa Trust Estate Corporation, P.O. Box 181, Apia, Western Samoa.

SEYCHELLES: The Financial Secretary, Secretariat, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

ST. HELENA: The Collector of Customs, St. Helena.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE: Collector of Customs, Box 119, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Western Pacific.

TASMANIA: Mr. O. W. Hawkins, M.B.E., 'Old Bell' Chambers, 148 Elizabeth Street, Hobart.

TONGA: British Commissioner and Consul, H.B.M's. Agency and Consulate, Tonga.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

Northern Region
Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. TATe 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. TATe 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
Barry Kay, C.B.E.

South Western Region
Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol, 1. (Tel. Bristol 294821.
Code: OBR 2. 294821. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

Midland Region
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221.
Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
P. J. L. Homan.

North Western Region
76 Newton Street, Manchester 1 (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
40 George Street, Glasgow. C.1. (Tel. Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness (Tel. Inverness 31998. Code OIN 3. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters many wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them.
The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during February to April, 1964

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during February to April, 1964.

CANADA (Edmonton)	G. R. Latham	British Trade Commissioner	From February	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in Ghana (Accra), India (Bombay), and Ceylon (Colombo).
GHANA (Accra)	W. F. B. Price	British Trade Commissioner	Late April	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi and Bombay), Kenya (Nairobi) and Tanganyika (Dar-es-Salaam).
INDIA (Bombay)	E. J. E. Newbold	British Trade Commissioner	April	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Australia (Melbourne), Canada (Atlantic Provinces) and India (New Delhi).
MALAYSIA (Singapore)	*J. H. Barwick	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	April	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Wellington).
NEW ZEALAND (Wellington)	*G. C. Dick	British Trade Commissioner	From February	In present post since 1961.
PAKISTAN (Lahore)	E. R. Prior	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	Late April	Previously served in the Office of the Senior British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi) and in the Office of the British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria (Lagos).
(Chittagong)	K. W. Chesterman	British Trade Commissioner	April	Has previously served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Ceylon (Colombo) and Jamaica (Kingston).
PARAGUAY (Asuncion)	*C. R. Wrigley, M.B.E.	First Secretary (Commercial)	From February	In present post since 1962.
SIERRA LEONE (Freetown)	*J. L. Beaven	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi) and Ghana (Accra).
VIETNAM (Saigon)	A. H. Morgan	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	In present post since 1962.

* End of tour.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

How official services help United Kingdom exporters

The letters quoted below have been sent by United Kingdom businessmen to home or overseas officers expressing appreciation for their assistance in furthering export business. A list of British commercial representatives overseas appears in this supplement.

ACCRA

I would like to thank you for the very great assistance which your department has afforded our Sales Manager, Mr. Robert R. Pike, during his visit to Ghana. From the reports we have received from him we are delighted with the progress he has made and we are convinced that the contacts you have arranged for him will prove extremely useful to us in the future.

We greatly appreciate all you have done.

British Polar Engines Ltd., Glasgow.

TENERIFFE

I wish to thank you for the assistance given to me during my visit to Teneriffe recently which made it possible for me to complete my business in a very short time.

Commercial & Industrial Consulting Services, London.

FRANKFURT

This is just a line to express my appreciation of the help given to me by your Commercial Department on my recent visit to Frankfurt.

This is the first time I have approached a Consulate in Europe and must say that I was most impressed with the ability and speed with which assistance was given to me.

Schick Incorporated (U.K.) Ltd., Billingshurst, Sussex.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA

We would like to thank you for the arrangements you made for the recent visit of our Mr. Colville to Italy and Austria and can assure you that no effort was spared by your friends to see that his mission was successful.

We now look forward to extending our export business to these countries during the next few years.

James Meikle & Co. Ltd., Kirkcaldy.

TOKYO

Many thanks indeed for your letter, and I do want you to make a special point of thanking the British Embassy in Tokyo for the great interest they have shown and the most useful work that they have put in.

Such information is most valuable to us and we are most grateful to them for supplying it.

Lesney Products & Co. Ltd., London.

OTTAWA

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for the assistance and guidance given to me by your various Trade Commissioners. Without their help it would have been very difficult for us to have made the trip such a success and I would very much appreciate if you you would pass on my thanks to them.

S. F. Mokes & Co. Ltd., Walsall, Staffs.

Addresses of ECGD Local Offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters to an annual value of £900,000,000. Its object is to provide, on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible.
The Head Office of ECGD is at 59-67 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 6699, Ext. 271.) The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)
London postal districts E., N., and E.C.1, 2 and 3. Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and N. Hertford.
A. L. MacManus, M.B.E., Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 3491. Telex 23164.)

London (South)
London postal districts E.C.4, S.E. and S.W. Counties of Hants, Kent, Surrey and Sussex.
R. K. Pearson, Clements House (Wood Street entrance 4th Floor), 14-18 Gresham Street, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 4581, Telex 24812.)

London (West End)
London postal districts W.C.1 and 2, N.W. and W. Counties of Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Oxford and South Herts.
J. A. Dyer, Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 9061. Telex 24105.)

Belfast
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
J. J. Brown, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex 74577.)

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor and Staffordshire.
J. A. Bookless, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex 33132.)

Bradford
The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
C. C. Birch, M.B.E., Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161.)

Bristol
Counties of Gloucester, East of the Severn, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.
J. A. Dorrian, D.F.M., The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 22011. Telex 44248.)

Cardiff
Gloucester West of the Severn, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
A. C. Elston, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff. (Tel. 26657. Telex 49284.)

Edinburgh
The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannon, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
A. E. Beedle, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
(Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex 72170.)

Glasgow
The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
Wm. C. Pettigrew, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Central 3056. Telex 77130.)

Leeds
The East and North Ridings of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex 55232.)

Liverpool
The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint; Western parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (including Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington).
R. H. K. Hughes, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Tel. Central 5756. Telex 62537.)

Manchester
The Eastern parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (excluding Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington), and parts of Derbyshire.
W. Ford, Britannic Building, Fountain Street, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 6236. Telex 66756.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.
H. Watson, District Bank Chambers, 36/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 29838. Telex 53305.)

Nottingham
Counties of Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
J. N. Smales, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham. (Tel. 46585. Telex 37566.)

Sheffield
The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
B. T. Clark, 8-12, Furnival Gate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel. Sheffield 29151. Telex 54244.)

New York
In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
R. S. Kinsey, c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York, 22, N.Y. (P.O. Box 3434, New York, 17, N.Y.). (Tel. Plazza 2-8400.)

Government surplus sales by auction

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 7 .	Machine tools, textiles and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Depot, Rhydymwyn, and various other locations. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester*, 8.)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 380 Deansgate, Knott Mill, Manchester, 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 4559).
Feb. 13-14 .	Plant and equipment, harness and saddlery, textiles, engineering and carpentry tools, including:	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks. .	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).

Marquee and tent sections; canvas sheeting; cotton duck and other fabrics; blocks and tackle; wire and rope cables; hydraulic and screw jacks; weighing machines; Coventry Climax fire pumps; 180 extension ladders; fork lift; pallets. Drills; spanners; saws; callipers; cylinders; base gauges; micrometers; tachometers; bench vices; nuts; bolts; nails; screws; padlocks; tool chests; office and household furniture; blankets; scrap batteries; rubber; metal; carpeting; 3½ cu. ft. concrete mixer by Millar; 100 bicycles, etc.

Feb. 18 .	Hand tools, clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).
Feb. 27-28 .	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores . .	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
Mar. 3-6 .	Vehicles, earthmoving, road making and mobile lifting equipment, vehicle and plant ancillaries and spares, motor cycles, etc.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER - BAKERY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment includes:- Flour elevator, hoists and brushes; dough kneaders, dividers and moulders; bread slicer, sack cleaning machine and various heating equipment.

Location: Command Supply Depot Bakery, Thornhill Road, Aldershot, Hants.

Application for tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by February 25. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 6 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, and Hereford, Cosford and Cranwell.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include a large quantity of clothing, footwear, parachute canopies, nylon cord, webbing equipment, rubber dinghies, tyres, aircraft spares, ball and roller bearings, roller conveyors, brake units, electrical equipment including voltmeters and ammeters, photographic equipment, epidiascopes, cameras, projectors, furniture, fire extinguishers, miscellaneous stores and equipment.

Mar. 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate St., Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 4 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES — THE ANSWER TO ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Board of Trade factories available now. For details apply to:

England
I.E.M.C. for England
Team Valley
Gateshead-on-Tyne 11

Scotland
I.E.M.C. for Scotland
3 Woodside Place
Glasgow C.3

Wales
I.E.M.C. for Wales
Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd, Glam.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland
Chichester House,
64 Chichester Street
Belfast

Exhibitions and Fairs

British hotel and catering industry on show

HOTELYMPIA 64, the 11th International Hotel and Catering Exhibition held at Olympia, London, from January 21 to 30 showcased the development and growth of one of Britain's largest service industries. It operates some 250,000 hotels, restaurants and other public hospitality establishments and earns £100 million a year from foreign tourists. Two hundred British and overseas manufacturers showed more than 100,000 items of equipment, furnishings, food, hotel and catering requisites.

Exhibits ranged from account checking and control systems to microwave ovens which can cook food in minutes and a giant ice-maker capable of producing 900lb. of cube-ice in 24 hours. A collection of hotel workers' garments included designs by Victor Stiebel and Worth. New automatic vending machines, conveyor-belt meal service systems for hospitals were mirrored in a glittering array of stainless steel and permeated by the aromas from the samples on the food stands.

Special features included the world-famous Salon Culinaire de Londres in which chefs from Britain and the Continent competed in 60 different classes, together with students and apprentices. The British tradition of innkeeping was represented by daily demonstrations staged by the National Trade Development Association.

The exhibition was promoted by *Caterer & Hotelkeeper, The Hotel & Catering Review,* and *The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

British furniture display at Cologne

THE BOARD OF TRADE is collaborating with the British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations (BFMFA) in organizing a display at the International Furniture Fair, Cologne, which opened on January 28 and closes February 2. The display is the third joint venture at the Cologne Furniture Fair between the Board of Trade and the BFMFA.

Twenty-four firms taking part in the combined British display, which covers some 7,000 square feet, are showing both period reproduction and modern furniture for the lounge, dining room, bedroom and kitchen. In addition nearly twenty British firms are represented independently at the Fair either directly or on the stands of agents.

There is a trade inquiry point staffed by the BFMFA, as well as a separate British Government commercial information office.

British exports of furniture during the first eleven months of last year were worth £9.9 million, of which £0.6 million went to West Germany.

Seeking to increase their export activities in 1964, British furniture manufacturers are exhibiting at Cologne. The 'Comet' suite, surfaced in Eucalyptus 'Arborite' decorative laminate, has been designed by Arnold Griver, a director of Milwood Furniture Ltd. Picture shows a cabinet-maker fitting a drawer.

(See Mr. Edward Heath's reference to the Fair on page 193 of this issue).

Details of the amendments and additions to the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are to be found an page 222.

B.O.F.

BRITISH EXHIBITION
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

26th SEPTEMBER — 10th OCTOBER, 1964

WE have pleasure in announcing that our Group Company, Lep Transport (N.S.W.) Pty. Limited, Sydney, has been appointed joint official Forwarding Agent for the British Exhibition, Australia, 26th September — 10th October, 1964.
To enable United Kingdom exhibitors to make their arrangements, full particulars of conditions and rates for Packing, Transport, Insurance and local services in Sydney are now available and may be obtained from any Lep Office in the United Kingdom or by applying direct to —

Lep

LEP TRANSPORT LTD.

FAIRS DEPARTMENT, SUNLIGHT WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 5050, EXTN. 229. TELEX: TRANSPORT 28382.

BRITISH EXHIBITION
AUSTRALIA
1964

A massive combined operation by U.K. industry and Australian associates of U.K. firms to increase sales in Australia

RESERVE SPACE NOW IN THIS IMPORTANT BRITISH TRADE FAIR—THE BIGGEST EVER TO BE STAGED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

Full details from the Organisers:

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.,

21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: ABBey 6376)

B.O.A.C. House, 64-68 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (Tel.: 284101)

BRITISH EXHIBITION AUSTRALIA and BRITISH FORTNIGHT

SYDNEY

25 SEPTEMBER—10 OCTOBER 1964

Sponsored by Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Australian British Trade Association; Federation of British Industries; Institute of Directors; National Association of British Manufacturers

Exhibitions and Fairs

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Lep

LEP TRANSPORT LTD.

FAIRS DEPARTMENT, SUNLIGHT WHARF, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 5050, EXTN. 229. TELEX: TRANSPORT 28382.

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SYDNEY

25 SEPTEMBER—10 OCTOBER 1964

Sponsored by Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Australian British Trade Association; Federation of British Industries; Institute of Directors; National Association of British Manufacturers

SPONSORED BY THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BRITISH COMPRESSED AIR SOCIETY

FLUID POWER 1964 INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION and Conference

Organised by FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD JOURNAL COVERING ALL ASPECTS
OF PNEUMATICS AND HYDRAULICS

EMPIRE HALL · OLYMPIA · LONDON · ENGLAND · 13-17 APRIL 1964

ENGINEERS FROM ALL INDUSTRIES ARE INVITED TO VISIT
THE ONLY INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE FOR PNEUMATIC,
HYDRAULIC & RELATED CONTROL EQUIPMENT

World engineering executives are cordially invited to visit the only exhibition in the world solely devoted to pneumatic, hydraulic and related control equipment. The theme of this established biennial Exhibition and Conference will be the ever increasing part played by fluid power equipment in modern industrial productivity and their specialised roles in the wider spheres of land, sea, air and space.

This unique Exhibition, occupying nearly 100,000 sq. ft. of London's premier exhibition hall, will feature the latest fluid power equipment from at least five major manufacturing nations in addition to the comprehensive display from Great Britain. Under one roof engineers will see the pick of world equipment and discuss with international experts their own particular problems. Engineers! Come to Olympia and see what this highly specialised branch of engineering can do for your operations.

ADMISSION BY INVITATION ONLY · SECURE YOUR TICKETS TODAY

CONFERENCE TICKETS LIMITED TO 300, SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION ENGLISH/GERMAN/FRENCH

PRICE £8·8·0 SECURE YOUR APPLICATION TODAY

APPLICATION FORM ☐ **COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS**

To: Exhibition Ticket Department

FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
The Tower, 229-243 Shepherds Bush Road,
Hammersmith, London, W.6., England.

NAME ..... NUMBER OF TICKETS ..... POSITION .....

COMPANY ..... NATURE OF BUSINESS .....

ADDRESS .....

..... DATE .....

NOTE OF WHAT YOU WISH TO SEE .....

Please register.....Conference seats for this Company and Invoice Accordingly

This coupon will only be acknowledged by receipt of tickets. B.O.T. 1

Baltimore store buyers to visit UK

THE Board of Trade have been advised that the following buyers from the Baltimore department store of Hutzler Bros. Co., which is staging a British promotion this year from September 27-October 10, will be visiting Britain in February:

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought	Proposed date of arrival
M. Stiller	Merchandise manager, men's wear and accessories	February 25
J. Sabalinsky	Housewares	February 3
R. Platt	Men's sportswear	February 5
V. Runza	China, glassware, gifts	February 15
D. Sachs	Toys	February 17

Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact Hutzler's London buying house which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62 Brook Street, London, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 5266).

Catering equipment show

A reception was held at the United States Trade Center, 57 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, on January 20 to mark the opening of an exhibition of American Catering Equipment.

The Center is sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce. It was opened in 1961 to present American products in a variety of fields to British business and industry and to provide an informal meeting point for trading interests in the two countries.

Thirty-six American manufacturers are showing their most advanced products in the Catering Equipment Exhibition – including new lines not previously seen in Britain.

Export marketing film

A new 28-minute film devoted to selling overseas, and entitled 'The Principles of Export Marketing', is now available. This film illustrates the four main principles of export marketing, namely, research, production, distribution and promotion.

It clearly shows what kinds of research are needed in export work and some of the ways these may be carried out. It deals with product study for export markets; quotations and presentation. It illustrates the various channels of export distribution and methods of delivery. And it covers the methods, media, and material needed for export production. Inquiries to: Henry Deschampsneufs, 5 Sloane Terrace Mansions, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sloane 7891); or Walter Kennedy, 11 Queensdale Walk, London, W.11. (Tel. Bayswater 8170).

1964 Milan Triennale Exhibition

MR. PAUL REILLY, Director of the Council of Industrial Design, has been appointed British Commissioner for the 1964 Milan Triennale Exhibition. Mr. J. K. Hanna, H.M. Consul (Information) at the British Consulate-General in Milan, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner.

The Council of Industrial Design, in collaboration with the Board of Trade and the Central Office of Information, is arranging the official British exhibit at the thirteenth Milan Triennale which opens on May 27.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the Journal *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.*

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

A new edition – the fifth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2631 (Ref. G.D. 1232/63).

THE

International FOODSTUFFS FAIR

Bologna – Italy

8th — 22nd MAY, 1964

This Fair is the only one officially recognised in Italy as a specialised Foodstuffs Fair

368,721 persons visited the Fair in 1962. The following countries officially participated: —

FRANCE HOLLAND DENMARK
PORTUGAL U.S.A. WESTERN GERMANY

Twenty-nine British firms were represented through their local Agents

For details regarding 1964 participation:

Contact the U.K. Agents: FINEXTRA LIMITED, 213/214 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.1

Telephone: REGent 3944/5

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	*Jan. 3*	*Apr. 3*
Europe	*Dec. 13*	*Mar. 6*
United Kingdom	*Nov. 1*	*Feb. 7*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

** indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and additions to classified lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 3, December 13 and November 1, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition

COLOMBO: CEYLON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION – December 1-31, 1964.
Apply, The Director, Industrial Exhibition 1964, No. 48 Sri Jinaratana Road, Colombo 2, Ceylon.

EUROPE

Amendment

The Board of Trade have been advised that the dates of the Paris International Exhibition of Women's Ready-Made Apparel have been revised. The event will now be held from November 7-12, 1964 and not from October 18-26, 1964, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 13, 1963.

Additions

MONTREUX: INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF TELEVISION, ARTS AND SCIENCES – April 17-25, 1964.
* Apply, Secretariat General, Exposition T.V. Case 97, Montreux, Switzerland.

MILAN: TRIENNALE ARCHITECTURE, DECORATIVE INDUSTRIAL ART – May 27-September 27, 1964.
* Apply, Exhibitions Division, C.O.I.D. 28, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8000).

SCHEVENINGEN: INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION – July 17-29, 1964.
Apply, Mr. J. W. Tamboer, P.O. Box 99, The Hague, Holland.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions

LONDON: FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE – April 13-17, 1964.
At Olympia. Apply, Commercial Exhibitions Ltd. The Tower 229-243 Shepherds Bush Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6. (Tel: Riverside 3071).

LONDON: THE ROYAL SMITHFELD SHOW – December 7-11, 1964.
* At Earls Court. Apply A. A. Goode Esq., Smithfield Show Joint Committee, Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

LONDON: LONDON INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – April 21-30, 1965.
† At Earls Court and Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING EXHIBITION – November 17-December 1, 1965.
† At Olympia Apply, The Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organisers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicise such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal. (*Today's issue*).

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

We are happy to invite you to participate in the

21st INTERNATIONAL

PLOVDIV FAIR • BULGARIA

September 13 — 27, 1964

Total Fair Area 510,000 square metres
Exhibition Area 320,000 square metres
Participants in 1962: 27 different countries
Visitors: 800,000 persons
Member of the Union of International Fairs

Information
Direction of the International Fair
PLOVDIV BULGARIA
Cables: Panaira Plovdiv

BULGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SOFIA
11a Bld. A. Stambolisky 11a

For detailed information
Bulgarian Trade Representation
FACILITIES IN ISSUING ENTRANCE VISAS

With AUSTRALIA in view as a market

...you may need information on one or more of the following

* **EXPORT CREDITS**
* **EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS**
* **COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE**
* **MARKET RESEARCH**
* **TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

Facts and figures on Trade and Commerce in Australia are available from the Manager at 55 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3.

E. S. & A. BANK

The English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited
Subsidiary: E. S. & A. Savings Bank Limited
Head Office:
55 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, EC3
Chief Office in Australia:
287 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE
500 Offices in Australia
Agents and Correspondents throughout the World

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Italy and East Germany

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the Italian *Informazioni Commercio Estero* No. 51 – 52 that the validity of the Protocol attached to the 1958 trade arrangement between the Instituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero and the East German Chamber of Commerce has been further extended to cover the calendar year 1964.

During this period Italy will export to East Germany fruit and vegetables, rice, tobacco, hides and skins, man-made fibres and yarns, industrial machinery and parts.

In return East Germany will export to Italy, chemical and pharmaceutical products, lignite briquettes, various types of glass, china and pottery, pig iron, iron and steel, and machinery and machine tools for industry and agricultural purposes.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258) quoting reference C.R.E.2198 G.

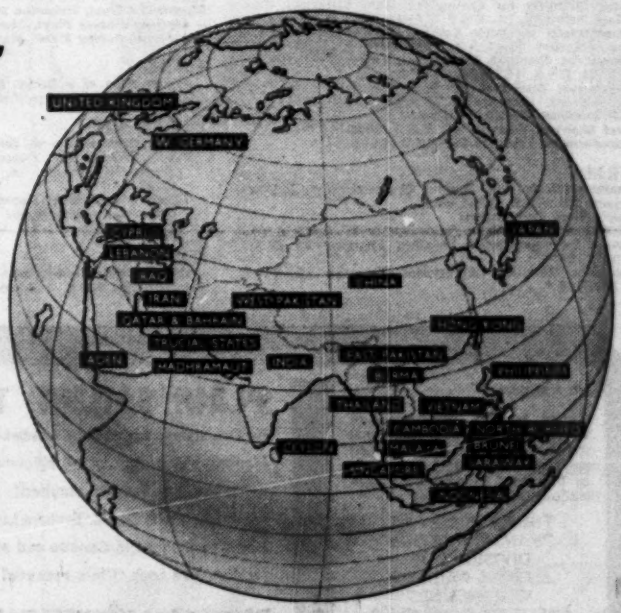
United Kingdom and Hungary

PENDING FURTHER negotiations on arrangements for trade between their two countries during 1964/65 representatives of Britain and Hungary have agreed, as an interim arrangement, to establish quotas for the three months from January 27, 1964 at one quarter of the quotas for 1963/64. It is hoped that the negotiations will lead to an expansion of trade between the two countries.

British transport for France

A Berliet chassis/cab fitted with Barfitt pneumatic handling equipment for bulk coal, Telehoist twin ram front end tipping gear and light alloy platform body by Murfitt Bulk Transporters Ltd., Wisbech, for La Mure-Union, Grenoble.

EXPORT DRIVE



For trade with the East consult

THE
CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853)

The Bank, its subsidiaries and associates are the largest British banking group in the East, having over 200 branches in twenty-seven territories as shown in the map above.

THE CHARTERED BANK
Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Manchester Office: 52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA) • THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Telephone: CITy 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Diesel Engines for New South Wales Electricity Authority. (Advance Information.) Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 1680/64.

Pumps and Motors for Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 19. E.S.B. 23506/63.*

Sewage Disposal Equipment for the Dalby Town Coucil. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 2614/64.*

Surge Diverters for Queensland State Electricity Commission. February 12. E.S.B. 1924/64.*

Transformers for Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board. February 12. E.S.B. 1960/64.*

Pumps for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. March 13. E.S.B. 1959/64.

Switchgear; Insulators for State Electricity Commission of Queensland. February 12. E.S.B. 1923/64.*

Cairns Regional Electricity Board

Steel Shelving. February 19. E.S.B. 1682/64.*

Transformers. February 19. E.S.B. 2613/64.*

BURMA

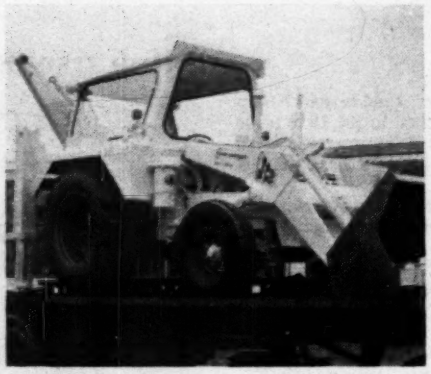
Pharmaceuticals for Burma Pharmaceutical Industry. February 12. E.S.B. 1963/64.*

People's Store Corporation:

Cloth Cutting Machines. February 28. E.S.B. 1964/64.*

Spares for Enamelware Industry. February 24. E.S.B. 2625/64.*

Umbrella Ribs and Accessories. February 10. E.S.B. 1678/64.*



This JCB3C hydraulic excavator was purchased recently by the Ford Motor Company of the United States and shipped to their development centre in Detroit. It is understood that the machine was purchased for technical assessment for comparison with a similar buck-hoe machine of their own manufacture.

CEYLON

Dyes and Chemicals for Director of Rural Development and Small Industries. February 18. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1671/64.*

Glass Bottles for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives. February 21. E.S.B. 1684/64.*

Mobile Workshop Lorry for Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. March 3. E.S.B. 1668/64.

Steel Rails and Fastenings for the Ministry of Communications. April 8. E.S.B. 1935/64.

Steel Strapping for Ceylon Plywoods Corporation. February 28. E.S.B. 2631/64.

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

Air-conditioning Plant. March 3. E.S.B. 2633/64.*

Air-conditioning Plant. March 3. E.S.B. 2634/64.*

CHILE

Construction of a Bridge for Ministry of Public Works. (Pre-qualification Information.) E.S.B. 2632/64.*

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:

P.V.C. Tubing for Telecommunications. February 18. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 2642/64.*

Telecommunications Apparatus. February 13. Tender documents (Press notice in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 2621/64.*

CYPRUS

Distribution Transformers for Electricity Authority. February 28. E.S.B. 1683/64.*

EGYPT

Cranes for General Organization for Executing the Five-year Industrial Plan. March 14. E.S.B. 1966/64.*

Vacuum Brake Cylinder for Egyptian Railways. March 14. E.S.B. 1690/64.

ETHIOPIA

Airport Control Communication Equipment for Civil Aviation Administration. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 2243/64.*

FORMOSA

Plastic Moulding Machinery for Jebsen Plastic Corporation Ltd. February 10. E.S.B. 1681/64/D.L.F.*

Central Trust of China:

Calculagraph. February 11. E.S.B. 1958/64.*

Welding Wire; Flux. February 12. E.S.B. 1694/64.*

Pumps. February 11. E.S.B. 1991/64.*

Wool Tops. February 26. E.S.B. 1992/64.*

Lead Ingots. February 28. E.S.B. 2606/64.*

Valves; Pipes and Pipe Fittings. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 37498/63.*

GREECE

Railway Track Sleepers for Hellenic State Railways. February 18. E.S.B. 2627/64.*

Telephone Equipment for Hellenic Telecommunications Organization Ltd. April 14. E.S.B. 1689/64.*

GUATEMALA

Municipality of Guatemala City:

Chemicals. February 27. E.S.B. 2629/64.*

Water Meters. February 13. E.S.B. 2628/64.*

INDIA

Coal Unloading and Handling Blast for Damodar Valley Corporation. Closing date postponed to February 24. E.S.B. 38614/63.*

Cranes; Tractor Trailer for Government of Maharashtra. Closing date postponed to February 24. E.S.B. 40353/63.*

Electrical Traction Equipment for Railway Electrification, Calcutta 20. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36150/63.

H.T. Insulators for Gujarat Electricity Board. February 11. E.S.B. 1911/64.

Machine Tools for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. March 25. E.S.B. 1910/64.

Refrigeration Plant for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. February 15. E.S.B. 2671/64.

Telephone Operator's Equipment for Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. March 31. E.S.B. 1946/64.

Transmission Lines for M.P. Electricity Board, Jabalpur. March 18. E.S.B. 2000/64.

Tin Ingots for Directorate of Supplies and Disposals. Closing date postponed to February 26. E.S.B. 793/64.*

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Air-conditioning Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 795/64.

Power Station Lighting Equipment. February 20. E.S.B. 1940/64.

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.:

Conveyor Belt Idlers. February 22. E.S.B. 2602/64.*

Impact Idlers. February 20. E.S.B. 2601/64.*

Procurement Circle:

Boring Machine. April 2. E.S.B. 1948/64.*

Drilling Equipment. February 17. E.S.B. 1994/64.

Gas Cylinders. March 19. E.S.B. 1997/64.

Welding Sets. February 24. E.S.B. 1996/64.

Steel Rods and Rounds. February 14. E.S.B. 1998/64.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:

(*Continued on page 227*)

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

No. 8 of a series

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PARIS	8 Rue D'Enghien	'JOHNWIN'
„ (Airport)	Aerogare Fret Orly	'WINGAIR'
HAVRE	7 Rue des Drapiers	'JOHNGATE'
TORONTO	217 Bay Street	'STONGATE'
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Conveyors. March 2. E.S.B. 1942/64.*
Hauling Machine. February 21. E.S.B. 1943/64.*
Hauling Machine. February 21. E.S.B. 1945/64.*
Hauling Machine. February 22. E.S.B. 1944/64.*
Mining Machinery. April 10. E.S.B. 1947/64.
Switchboard. March 3. E.S.B. 1941/64.*

IRAN

Rubber Cushion for Iranian State Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents (conditions in English, remainder in Persian) now available. E.S.B. 39025/63.
The Plan Organization:
Construction of Sugar-Beet Factory. Closing date postponed to March 1. E.S.B. 1357/64.*
Paper Sacks. February 24. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 1937/64.*

IRAQ

Electrical Equipment for Administration of Distribution of Oil Products. February 23. E.S.B. 1974/64.
C.I. Pipes and Fittings for Iraqi Ports Administration, Basrah. February 27. E.S.B. 1973/64.
Baghdad Water Supply Administration:
C.I. Pipe Specials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 525/64.*
C.I. Valves. February 15. E.S.B. 638/64.*
Water Works Equipment. March 30. E.S.B. 1982/64.
Ministry of Defence:
Combustion Engine. February 19. E.S.B. 1965/64.*
Telephones. February 23. E.S.B. 1980/64.*
Field Bandage. February 23. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1628/64.*
Gloves; Boots and Rubber Aprons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1620/64.*
Spare Parts for Power Unit. Closing date postponed to February 12. E.S.B. 32673/63.*
Spare Parts for Power Units (Engines). (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 12. E.S.B. 31036/63.*
Spare Parts for Power Units. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 23. E.S.B. 32673/63.*
Ministry of Finance:
Microscopes. March 8. E.S.B. 1985/64.
Telephone Cable. April 5. E.S.B. 1988/64.
Chemical Foam. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1617/64.*
Sera and Vaccine. February 23. E.S.B. 1984/64.
Surgical Dressings. March 1. E.S.B. 1986/64.
Shadowless Lamps. March 8. E.S.B. 1983/64.
Vehicle. March 15. E.S.B. 1993/64.
Timber. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 527/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Copper Wires. February 25. Tender documents now available E.S.B. 1623/64.*
Electric Lattice Poles. February 11. Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 1647/64.*
Transformers. February 18. E.S.B. 1989/64.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 6699). The department has 16 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given on page viii of this week's issue.

Steel Poles. (Further Information.) Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 1618/64.*
Transformers. February 25. E.S.B. 1978/64.
Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1624/64.*
Transformers. February 25. E.S.B. 1979/64.
Transformers. February 18. E.S.B. 1976/64.
Transformers. February 25. E.S.B. 1977/64.

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Cables. March 8. E.S.B. 1930/64.*
Pumps. February 26. E.S.B. 1931/64.*
Switchgear. February 23. E.S.B. 1927/64.*
Transformers. February 23. E.S.B. 1928/64.*
Switchgear. February 26. E.S.B. 1929/64.*

NETHERLANDS

Maintenance Project for Directorate of Zuiderzee Works. February 19. E.S.B. 2654/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Alternator for Christchurch City Council. February 19. E.S.B. 2607/64.*
Stationery and Office Supplies for Government Printing Office. February 10. E.S.B. 1909/64.*
General Post Office:
Wire Conductor. February 28. E.S.B. 2660/64.*
Cable. February 28. E.S.B. 2661/64.*

NYASALAND

Tunnel Lining and Penstock Piper for Electricity Sppply Commission. March 19. E.S.B. 1917/64.

PAKISTAN

Road Rollers for Directorate of Industries. February 18. E.S.B. 2662/64.*
Radio Components for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate. February 26. E.S.B. 2672/64.
Directorate of Supply:
Radio Equipment. February 10. E.S.B. 1934/64.*
Tipper Trucks. February 10. E.S.B. 1925/64.*
Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Buffing and Draw Gear. February 24. E.S.B. 2658/64.*
Couplings. February 20. E.S.B. 2657/64.*
Cranes. March 9. E.S.B. 2656/64.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Constructional Project for Public Works Department. February 11. E.S.B. 2663/64.*
Passenger Buses for the Municipal Chamber of Lourenco Marques. March 13. Press announcement (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 2664/64.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Water Distribution Cast Iron Accessories for Water and Electricity Board. February 25. E.S.B. 2668/64.

SALVADOR

Hospital Supplies and Equipment for La Proveeduria General de la Republica. February 10. E.S.B. 1699/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Tools (Hand, Garden and Leatherwork) for Cape Provincial Administration. February 18. E.S.B. 1904/64.*
South African Railways:
Axlebox Guide Liners. February 21. E.S.B. 1903/64.*
Battery Charging Plants. February 21. E.S.B. 1905/64.*
Armature Coils. February 21. E.S.B. 1906/64.*
Motor Vehicles. February 21. E.S.B. 1907/64.*
State Tender Board:
Pharmaceutical Powders. February 24. E.S.B. 1952/64.*
Clothing. February 14. E.S.B. 1953/64.*
Survey Maps. February 12. E.S.B. 1950/64.*
Voltage Regulator. February 26. E.S.B. 2648/64.*
Generator. February 26. E.S.B. 2649/64.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Teleprinter Paper for Central Purchasing Authority. February 25. Tender documents (specification in French) available. E.S.B. 2519/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Surgical Instruments and Sundries for Southern Rhodesia Government Tender Board. February 14. E.S.B. 1932/64.*
Traffic Controller and Signal Heads for City Engineer's Department, Salisbury. March 3. E.S.B. 2667/64.*

SPAIN

Luggage Belt Conveyor for Air Ministry. (Advance Information.) Closing date to be announced later. E.S.B. 1939/64.
Mechanical Sweeper; Fork Lift Trucks for Junta de Obras y Servicios. February 25. E.S.B. 2618/64.
Stereo Cartograph for Ministerio de Agricultura. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known yet. E.S.B. 2617/64.

A consignment of industrial loaders made by the Chaseside Engineering Co. Ltd., Hertford, being prepared for shipment to Canada. The loaders will be operated by the Weaver Coal Co., Toronto, and will be working on dockside bulk coal handling.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given on page vi of this week's issue.

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SUDAN

Sudan Railways:
Electrical Equipment. February 24. E.S.B. 2651/64.*
Railway Wheels and Axles. February 18. E.S.B. 1968/64.*
Land Use and Rural Water Development Department:
Drilling Tools. February 27. E.S.B. 2639/64.
Contractors' Equipment. February 27. E.S.B. 2640/64.

THAILAND

Aluminium Foil for Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. February 13. E.S.B. 1912/64.
K.W.H. Meters and Adapters for Metropolitan Electricity Authority, Bangkok. February 25. E.S.B. 1916/64/D.L.F.*
Provincial Electricity Authority:
Kilowatt-hour Meters. February 13. E.S.B. 1913/64.*
Street Lighting Brackets. February 14. E.S.B. 1915/64.*
State Railway:
Battery Plates and Separator. February 11. E.S.B. 1914/64
Split Links; Steel Thimbles. February 14. E.S.B. 2643/64.
Lamp Cord. February 21. E.S.B. 2644/64.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Dental Requisites for Ministry of Health and Housing. February 22. E.S.B. 2638/64.*
Radio Telephone Equipment for Central Tenders Board's Office, Port of Spain. February 21. E.S.B. 1967/64.*

TUNIS

Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz:
Cocks and Fittings (for Copper Tubing). February 15. E.S.B. 2646/64.*
Copper Pipes and T-junctions. February 15. E.S.B. 2647/64.*

TURKEY

Propellor and Shaft for Turkish Maritime Bank. February 13. E.S.B. 2666/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Circuit Breakers for U.S. Department of the Interior. Closing date postponed to February 11. E.S.B. 40480/63.*
Turbine for U.S. Army Engineers, Portland. March 17. E.S.B. 2615/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Algeria (Republic of)/U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7428/G.)

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 860/63.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for crystal and glassware; cutlery; ovenware; domestic hollowware; giftwares. (E.S.B. 2067/64.)
Agency inquiry for fancy goods; glassware. (E.S.B. 35305/63.)
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 2046/64.)
Inquiry for electrical and electronic equipment. (E.S.B. 1256/64.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for plastics. (E.S.B. 2159/64.)

Bolivia
Market report on mining machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 40252/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 2744/64.)
Agency inquiry for spider wrenches. (E.S.B. 2524/64.)
Agency inquiry for clothing; footwear; sportswear. (E.S.B. 2794/64.)
Inquiry for electric windshield wiper motors. (E.S.B. 2513/64.)
Inquiry in respect of expansion of pulp and paper industry. (E.S.B. 2566/64.)
Inquiry for household brushes. (E.S.B. 2506/64.)
Inquiry for confectionery; chamois leather; foodstuffs; dietetic foods. (E.S.B. 2347/64.)

Colombia
Manufacture under licence – electric terminals; tools. (E.S.B. 814/64.)

Cyprus
Market report on commercial refrigerating machinery. (E.S.B. 39975/63.)

Czechoslovakia/Hungary
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5465/G.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for lace. (E.S.B. 1827/64.)
Agency inquiry for liquid level indicators; valves. (E.S.B. 38487/63.)
Inquiry for metal sawing machines; scissors. (E.S.B. 2303/64.)

Formosa
Inquiry for wool processing equipment. (E.S.B. 1063/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 2565/64.)
Agency inquiry for men's suitings and shirtings. (E.S.B. 2227/64.)
Agency inquiry for women's coats and ensembles. (E.S.B. 2354/64.)
Agency inquiry for domestic goods; safety devices for bottled gas. (E.S.B. 2419/64.)
Agency inquiry for cloth; knitwear; knitting wool. (E.S.B. 2319/64.)
Agency inquiry for skins and linings for glove manufacture. (E.S.B. 34645/63.)
Agency inquiry for book-bindings. (E.S.B. 2092/64.)
Agency inquiry for town clothes; sportswear. (E.S.B. 2415/64.)
Inquiry for plastics raw materials. (E.S.B. 2323/64.)
Inquiry for asbestos products; cotton waste insulation pads. (E.S.B. 31673/63.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 40110/63.)
Inquiry for sporting knives; air guns. (E.S.B. 1707/64.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for lace. (E.S.B. 2588/64.)
Agency inquiry for plastics. (E.S.B. 2578/64.)
Manufacture under licence – tools; automobile and electrical appliances and machinery. (E.S.B. 38737/63.)
Import opportunity – fats, vegetable oils, etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import opportunity – margarine. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Israel
Inquiry in respect of manufacture of prefabricated houses. (E.S.B. 2568/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for boats; outboard engines. (E.S.B. 2177/64.)
Agency inquiry for measuring and regulating instruments. (E.S.B. 1897/64.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; knitwear; suitings; raincoats; footwear. (E.S.B. 2098/64.)

Italy/East Germany
Trade and financial arrangements. (C.R.E. 2198/G.)

Kenya
Inquiry for hotel equipment and fittings. (E.S.B. 1715/64.)

Kuwait
Representation in. (E.S.B. 863/G.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 2751/64.)

Mexico
Agency inquiry for sugar milling and refining machinery; steam boiler accessories. (E.S.B. 2210/64.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for textiles; household linen. (E.S.B. 2767/64.)

Nigeria
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; motor spares and accessories; spirits. (E.S.B. 26349/63.)

Norway
Manufacture under licence – consumer goods; paints; polishes. (E.S.B. 1783/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 39889/63.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for amplifiers. (E.S.B. 40157/63.)
Agency inquiry for crawler frames. (E.S.B. 2106/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for aeronautical equipment. (E.S.B. 1573/64.)

Southern Rhodesia/Nyasaland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9433/G.)

Spain
Inquiry for electronic computer. (E.S.B. 1938/64.)
Plan for economic development. (E.S.B. 2922/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for varnish raw materials; printing ink materials. (E.S.B. 2417/64.)
Agency inquiry for housewares; sports and camping equipment. (E.S.B. 39984/63.)
Inquiry for packing and jointing materials; rubber belting and hose. (E.S.B. 2428/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for electronic components; digital display systems. (E.S.B. 2279/64.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 2283/64.)
Agency inquiry for metal 'O' rings. (E.S.B. 2340/64.)
Agency inquiry for building contractors' plant. (E.S.B. 2492/64.)
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 2563/64.)
Inquiry for fabrics; sports clothing; towels. (E.S.B. 2260/64.)

Syria
Inquiry for stationery articles; school supplies. (E.S.B. 2237/64.)

Turkey
Inquiry for machinery and plant for brick factory. (E.S.B. 1584/64.)
Inquiry for vehicles. (E.S.B. 1775/64.)
Inquiry for electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 1720/64.)
Inquiry for textile plant and machinery. (E.S.B. 1564/64.)
Inquiry for engine accessories. (E.S.B. 37031/63.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 1230/64.)
Joint venture – textile plant. (E.S.B. 2074/64.)

Uganda
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; fruit juice. (E.S.B. 2737/64.)
Inquiry for foundry materials. (E.S.B. 1839/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for nails; plywood. (E.S.B. 2268/64.)
Agency inquiry for silencers for motor cars. (E.S.B. 2187/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 1081/64.)
Inquiry for office machinery. (E.S.B. 2598/64.)
Inquiry for baby diapers. (E.S.B. 40785/63.)
Inquiry for handkerchiefs; fancy goods; giftware. (E.S.B. 40233/63.)
Visits of buyers. (E.S.B. 1896/64.)
Departmental store promotion of British goods. (E.S.B. 1805/64.)

Various Countries
The United Nations Special Fund. (G.D. 176/63/2.)

Yugoslavia/Roumania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5328/G.)

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex No. 25977.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

SYRIA

New import legislation

THE FOLLOWING legislation has been announced by the Syrian Government:

Resolution No. 5 of January 6, 1964 by the Ministry of Economy

For an initial period of six months from January 6, 1964 the issue of import licences for goods listed in schedules attached to the above Resolution will be subject to an advance deposit of 15 per cent, 40 per cent, or 70 per cent of the value of the import.

Resolution No. 6 of January 6, 1964 by the Ministry of Economy

This reduces from £Syrian 375 to £Syrian 250 the value of imports permitted licence free by parcel post or accompanying travellers.

Legislative Decree No. 2 of January 6, 1964 by the President of the National Council of the Revolutionary Command

This imposes heavy increases in the duty on passenger cars. The rates of duty are:

(a) Motor Cars weighing, complete and in going order, 1,000 kgs and less — £Syrian 4.5 per kg.

(b) Motor Cars weighing, complete and in going order, more than 1,000 kgs — £Syrian 6.0 per kg

For group (a) above there is in addition, a proportionate supplementary duty from 30 per cent to 150 per cent on vehicles with a value of £Syrian 5,000 and above. For group (b) above the supplementary duty is from 40 per cent to 200 per cent on vehicles with a value of Syrian 5,000 and above.

This Decree is applicable as from January 5, 1964 on merchandise for which a receipt for Customs Duties paid has not been obtained.

Full details can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

NOTICES concerning items which may be imported into Israel without an import licence were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 15, 1962; January 18, 1963; April 5, 1963 and June 28, 1963. The British Embassy in Tel Aviv has reported the following amendments to these lists which came into effect on September 26, 1963:

Customs Tariff Item*	Revised brief description
73.13 (b) (5)	Tin plated sheets only. (Restriction)
73.13 (b) (9)	Flat sheets tin coated or lead coated only, hot- or cold-rolled. (Restriction)
73.13 (b) (9)	Flat sheets of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, galvanized only, excluding galvanized corrugated sheets. (Restriction)
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel (in bars and rods, wire rods, stainless steel, sheets, plates, hoops and strip, iron or steel wire) excluding the following: hoop and strip, sheets and plates, coated with non-metallic material; free catting, lead loy. (Re-wording)
84.45	Machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides of the following kinds: Delete capstan and turret lathes from the list.
73.12 (d)	Hoops and strips of steel or iron of the kinds: hot-rolled, whether or not coated with metallic material only; cold-rolled, coated with metallic material only. (Restriction)

A revised list of items for which import licences are being issued by the Israeli authorities was published on April 5, 1963 and lists of additional items subsequently. The following further items may now be imported under licence:

Customs Tariff Item*	Brief description
16.01	Sausages and frankfurters
17.04 (a)	Chewing gum
17.04 (i)	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, other than chewing gum, sugar-coated almonds or walnuts, white chocolate and sugar-coated cereal flakes
18.06 (b)	Chocolates
29.38 (a) (3)	Vitamin A (in a dry condition)
45.03 (a), 45.04 (a)	Cork discs
48.13 (i)	Duplicator stencils
48.16 (i)	Packing containers of paperboard
816 or Part of Chapter 48 or Item 49.11	Continuous paper
68.12 (a) (1)	Pressure pipes of asbestos-cement
68.12 (b)	Panels of asbestos-cement
69.11, 69.12	Domesticware made of porcelain, china or pottery
73.27 (b) (1)	Hexagonal net (iron or steel)
73.27 (c)	Gauze, cloth of iron or steel
73.27 (b) (2)	Chainlink fencing net
74.03 (c) (3)	Electrolytic copper wire
82.12 (c)	Domestic scissors of a length up to 8 in.
90.01 (b)	Optical lenses
90.16 (b) (g)	Measuring tools made of aluminium
96.01, 96.02 (b), 96.03, 96.04	Brushes of all kinds, excluding of vegetable materials and of kinds used as parts of machinery
98.03 (a) (1), 98.03 (a) (2)	Ball point pens and refills

* It should be noted that the above brief descriptions do not always represent the full range of items to which the quoted Customs Tariff No. applies: i.e. the Israeli authorities often specify that only certain of the goods coming within a given Tariff Item No. may be imported (with or without a licence as appropriate).

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

IRAQ

Health restrictions on visitors

THE IRAQI Authorities have decided to impose health restrictions against cholera on all travellers to Iraq from Singapore, by air and sea. Such travellers are required to produce a one-dose anti-cholera international certificate of inoculation.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

★ *If you have export success, if you have industrial news of interest to the developing countries of ASIA and AUSTRALASIA, make sure* **FAR EAST TRADE** *is on your Press Distribution list.*

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TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (II)

THE TURKISH twelfth global quotas list was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (pages 173 to 179). The liberalization lists covering the first half of 1964 are published below. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(1) 50 per cent for goods included in List I.
(2) 60 per cent for goods included in List II.
(3) 70 per cent for goods included in List III.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

LIBERALIZATION LIST
LIST I

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
01.01.21	Breeding horses	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
22	Breeding mares and colts	
23	Breeding asses and foals	
01.02.22	Others for breeding (bovine)	
01.04.21	Breeding sheep	
25	Breeding goats	
01.05	Breeding poultry	
01.06.21	Other breeding animals	
22		
04.05.20	Breeding eggs	
01.06.10	Guinea-pigs, rabbits, white mice	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
05.04.20	Only dry calf bladders (for preparing cheese rennet).	
05.14	Ambergris, castoreum, musk, civet and other.	
06.01	Flower bulbs and other	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
06.02	Other live plants and roots	
07.01.30	Seed potatoes	
09.02	Tea (monopolized).	
10.06.10	Only seed-paddy	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
12.01.11	Ground nut seeds	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
40	Soya seeds	
60	Cotton seeds	
81	Sesame seeds	
85	Sunflower seeds	
89	Other seeds	
12.03.20	All kinds of flower seeds	
30	All kinds of tree seeds	
49	All kinds of vegetable seeds	
59	Other seeds and fruit seeds	
12.03.10	Sugar beet seeds.	
12.06	Hops.	
12.07.90	Only other plants used in medicine	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
13.02.29	Only balsams, gums and resins used in medicine	
13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts (only for the pharmaceutical industry).	
15.04.10	Fish oil used in medicine.	
15.07.38	Only tung-oil of fixed vegetable oils used in industry.	
15.07.39	Only aspidinol filizinine oil.	
15.11.10	Only nitration glycerine	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
25.01.10	Only pure sodium chloride.	
25.04	Natural graphite.	
25.06	Quartz and quartzite.	
25.10	Natural calcium phosphate and other.	
25.31	Felspar and fluorspar.	
25.32	Zirconium silicate and vermiculite.	
27.07 (rtm)	Only Lysol and the like.	
27.09	Only crude petroleum	With the permission of the petroleum department.
27.10.10	Fuel for jet aircraft, petrol for aircraft and SBP	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
20		
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	
27.10.33	Only rice oil.	
28.02.10	Only flowers of sulphur (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
28.05	Alkaline metals and other.	
28.06	Hydrochloric acid, chlorosulphonic acid or chlorosulphuric acid.	
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
28.10.10	Phosphorus pentoxide.	
20	Phosphoric acid.	
28.11.10	Arsenious oxide.	
20	Arsenic acid.	
30	Arsenic anhydride.	
40	Other.	
28.12	Boric oxide and boric acid (only according to Turkish codex).	
28.13.30	Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of metalloids.	
28.14.10	Phosphorus compounds.	
50	Other.	
28.15.10	Phosphorus sulphide.	
30	Other.	
28.18	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium, barium and magnesium.	
29.37	Lactones and lactams, sultones and sultams.	
29.40.20	Other.	
29.41	Glucosides and other.	
29.42.10	Quinine and its salts (for the Red Crescent).	
21	Cocaine, eucaine.	
99	Only codeine and ethyl-morphine chlorhydrate (for the Produce Office).	
29.42.22, 34	Alkaloids, salts, ethers, esters and their other derivatives	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
99		
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose	
29.45	Other organic compounds	
30.01	Glands and other organs for opotherapic use, dry and their secretions	
30.02	Serums, microbic vaccines and other	
30.03.18	Insulins	
21	Oral antidiabetics	
30.05.20	Dentists' cement and preparations for stopping teeth.	
30	Other (except cases containing medicines, dressing and instruments for first aid).	
31.02.80	Urea as per codex.	
31.02	Miscellaneous chemical fertilizers	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
03		
04		
32.10	Colours (only for exporters, with the certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
34.02	Only benzalconium chloride U.S.P.	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
35.02	Only tenalbine and aluminium compounds containing iron and arsenic.	
35.04	Peptone, other protein substances and their derivatives.	
37.01.10	X-ray films (for the Red Crescent)	AID.
37.02.10		
38.09.10	Only creosote oil used in pharmacy	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
20	Only vegetable tar used in pharmacy	
30	Only juniper tar used in pharmacy	
38.11	Only chlorazol (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
38.16	Prepared culture media for the development of micro-organisms.	
38.19	Only chemical products used as mortar for fire bricks of Heading No. 69.02.10, 40, 90 containing more than 70% of alumina and fire bricks of magnesite and chrome magnesite.	
38.19.11	Only Eldon cards.	
12	Dry-test serums.	
13	Wet-test serums and calcium morroxynate.	
14		
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze	AID.
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil	AID.
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
38.19.20	Only pure ichthyol, ammonium sulphoichthyolate, ammonium sulphobituminate	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
39.06.11	Heparin.	
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolidon	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
39.07.10	Only foil of transparent cellulose sheeting (for the cigarette factories of the State Monopolies).	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
39.03.12	Only foil of transparent cellulose sheeting (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
60	Only collodion of codex specifications.	
90	Only foil of transparent cellulose sheeting (weighing up to 50 gr. per m2) (only for exporters with a certificate of the Exporters' Unions).	
39.06	Only alginic acid and its salts and esters.	
39.07.90	Only bags of transparent cellulose (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
41.01.12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	AID.
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
45.01	Natural cork and waste cork.	
45.02	Natural cork.	
47.01.70	Cellulose	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
48.01.10	Straining paper	
48.01.44	Kraft paper for making cement bags and fertilizers	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
48.01.69	Only diphenyl paper (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by the Exporters' Unions).	
48.03.19	Parchment paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
48.07	Paper and paperboard glazed, impregnated coated, surface-coloured or printed (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions) (except stencils).	
57.10.10	Packing canvas	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
58.05.90	Only cotton band for packing (for exporters with a certificate issued by Exporters' Unions).	
65.06.10	Miners' headgear.	
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a thickness of 50 mm. (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions)	AID.
73.13.10	Iron and steel sheets (except plain black sheets up to a thickness of 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness) . .	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
20		
30		
40		AID.
50		
70		
80		
90		
73.13.60	Tin plate (except electrolytic) . . .	AID.
73.13.60	Only electrolytic tin plate . . .	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
		AID.
73.13.90	Only lacquered tin plate	AID.
73.14.30	Galvanized wire (only for exporters) . .	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
73.46	Only acmonital (for the Ministry of Finance).	
74.03.19	Only phosphorous-bronze rods . . .	AID.
74.04.20	Only phosphorous-bronze plates and strips .	AID.
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2% of oil or less	AID.
76.16.51	Aluminium washers for the manufacture of soft tubes	AID.
76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions)	AID.
77.01.10	Unwrought magnesium.	
80.01.10	Unwrought tin	AID.
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	AID.
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips . . .	AID.
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake . .	AID.
84.15.30	Only refrigerating apparatus and devices of refrigerated lorries for the transport of meat, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables .	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
84.36.20	Only saw-gins	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
90		
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, sieving and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	AID.
85.10.10	Mine lamps and parts thereof.	
95.08	Only gelatine capsules for medicines.	
Miscellaneous	Raw and auxiliary materials to be imported by establishments exporting manufactured products in accordance with Law No. 261 and of legislation concerning the said law	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

LIST II

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
05.02.10, 20	Hog's hair and other hairs.	
12.01.30	Palm nuts.	
13.02.12	Shellac.	
13	Gum arabic.	
13.03.30	Agar-Agar.	
14.01.20	Only raffia.	
15.08	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies) . .	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
15.10.20		
15.12.20		
15.10.30	Alcohols of industry oils.	
15.14	Spermaceti.	
15.15.10	Cleaned wax of special quality.	
15.16	Vegetable waxes.	
21.06.11	Barm.	
19	Other ferments (excepting bread leaven).	
25.12.20	Kieselgur.	
90	Other.	
25.23.29	Other cements (except slag and trass cement).	
25.26	Mica and mica waste.	
25.28	Natural cryolite and chiolite.	
27.13	Paraffin, petroleum wax and other.	
28.01.10	Fluorine.	
30	Bromine.	
41	Iodine.	
42	Resublimated iodine.	
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black, etc.).	
28.04.20	Rare gases.	
31	Phosphorus.	
39	Other metalloids.	
28.19.10	Zinc oxide.	
20	Zinc peroxide.	
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide, artificial corundum.	
28.21	Only chromic acid (chrome trioxide).	
28.24	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides.	
28.26	Tin oxides, stannous oxide and stannic oxide.	
28.28.10	Copper oxide.	
90	Other.	
28.29	Fluorides, fluosilicates, fluoborates and other fluorine salts.	
28.30	Chlorides and oxichlorides (except ammonium chlorides-sal ammoniac).	
28.31.20	Sodium chlorite and hypochlorite.	
30	Potassium hypochlorite.	
40	Other.	
28.32	Chlorates and perchlorates.	
28.33	Bromides and oxibromides, bromates and perbromates, hypobromites.	
28.34	Iodides and oxi-iodides, iodates and periodates.	
28.35.11	Antimony sulphide.	
12	Calcium sulphide.	
31	Potassium sulphide.	
33	Tin sulphide.	
42	Arsenic sulphide.	
49	Other.	
28.36	Dithionites, sulpho-oxylates.	
28.38.19	Other (except pure copper sulphate)	
21	Chrome sulphate.	
22	Only sodium sulphate as per Turkish codex or purer.	
23	Sodium bisulphate.	
24	Sodium persulphate.	
25	Magnesium sulphate.	
26	Lead sulphate.	
28	Zinc sulphate.	
29	Other.	
30	Aluminium sulphate.	
41	Mercury sulphate basic.	
42	Mercury sulphate.	
43	Potassium sulphate.	
44	Cadmium sulphate.	
49	Other.	
59	Other (except nickel sulphate).	
60	Potassium and aluminium sulphate.	
71	Chrome alum.	
73	Iron alum.	
79	Other.	
28.39	Nitrites and nitrates (except technical ammonium nitrate.)	
28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates.	
28.41	Arsenics and arsenates.	
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate.	
12	Sodium percarbonate.	
15	Potassium bicarbonate.	
19	Other.	
28.42.21	Barium carbonate.	
22	Magnesium carbonate precipitated.	
23	Magnesium carbonate.	
24	Manganese carbonate.	
29	Other.	
31	Copper, lithium, basic bismuth carbonate.	
39	Other.	
41	Ammonium bicarbonate.	
49	Other.	
28.43	Cyanides and complex cyanides.	
28.45	Silicates (except sodium silicate).	
28.46	Borates and perborates (excepting borax).	
28.47.10	Vannadates, ammonium molybdate.	
20	Barium aluminate, cobalt aluminate.	
41	Potassium permanganates.	
49	Other permanganates.	
28.48	Other salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids.	
28.49.29	Only argyrol and protargol (as per codex).	
28.50	Natural radioactive chemical elements and their radioactive isotopes and their compounds.	
28.51	Isotopes and their compounds, inorganic or organic, other than isotopes and compounds falling within Heading 28.50.	
28.52	Salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic of thorium of uranium and of rare earth metals.	
28.54.10	Perhydrol.	
28.55	Phosphides.	
28.57	Hydrides, nitrides, silicides, and borides.	
28.58.15	Chloro-amide of mercury and amalgam of stanniferous copper.	
28.58.19	Other.	
29.01.10	Diphenyl, diphenylmethane.	
20	Terpenes.	
41	Styrene.	
49	Other.	
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons .	AID.
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons (except alkylaril sulphonate).	
29.04	Acylic alcohols and derivatives thereof.	
29.05	Cylic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.06	Phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.07	Derivatives of phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.08	Ether-oxides and other (except technical ethyl-ether).	
29.09	Epoxides and other.	
29.10	Acetals and other.	
29.11	Aldehydes and other.	
29.12	Derivatives of substances falling within Heading No. 29.11.	
29.13	Ketones and other.	
29.14	Monoacids and other.	
29.15.11	Oxalic acid.	
19	Acyclic acids, etc.	
30	Sodium salts.	
29.15.90	Only phthalic anhydride	AID.
29.16	Alcohol-acids, and other.	
29.17	Sulphuric esters and other.	
29.18	Nitrous and nitric esters and other.	
29.19	Phosphoric esters and other.	
29.20	Carbonic esters and other.	
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids.	
29.22	Amine function compounds.	
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds.	
29.24	Quarternary ammonium salts and hydrates.	
29.25	Amino-function compounds.	
29.26	Imide-function and imine-function compounds.	
29.27	Nitrile-function compounds.	
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds.	
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine.	
29.30	Compounds with other nitrogen-function.	
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds (except carbon sulphide).	
29.32	Organo-arsenic compounds.	
29.33	Organo-mercury compounds.	
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds.	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, Continued.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds (only butozolidine with the permission of the Ministry of Health)	AID.
29.36	Sulphonamides	AID.
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	AID.
29.39	Hormones and their derivatives	AID.
29.44	Antibiotics	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
32.04.10	Colouring materials and extracts of animal and vegetable origin	AID.
32.08	Prepared pigments for ceramic enamelling and glass industries.	
32.09	Only mattweiss and equivalent substances for the textile industry.	
32.09.39	Only stamping foils.	
32.11	Prepared dryers.	
32.13.10	Printing ink.	
34.03	Lubricating preparations and other products.	
34.04	Artificial waxes.	
37.03.11 19	Only sensitized papers used in office-copying machines (including transfers for diffusion colour transfers and sensitized papers according to the thermographic, electrostatic and rapid stabilization principle) (except sensitized papers of diazo and ferrocyanide type).	
37.08	Only chemical products used in photography.	
38.05	Tall oil.	
38.07.10	Pine oil.	
38.08.30	Other.	
38.11	Only disinfecting, insecticidal and similar preparations used in agriculture and breeding	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
38.11	Only disinfecting insecticidal and similar preparations used for health	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
38.13	Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, welding or brazing and scraping oxides	
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	AID.
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators.	
38.17	Only chemical products used in fire-extinguishers.	
38.19	Only mixtures of dodecylbenzene and alkylbenzene.	
38.19.20	Only Seger pyramids.	
39.01.10	Only fluid silicone SI and other silicones.	
39.01	Only polycaprolactam	With the permission of the Union of Chambers.
40.01.10	Crepe (except crepe sole) for rubber factories	
40.01.20	Only raw natural rubber quality RSS4 (for tyre factories) and latex	AID.
40.02.20	Only raw rubber Super I X and RSS 1, 2, 3	AID.
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	AID.
40.06.29	Only adhesives of a synthetic or natural rubber basis on supporting surfaces of paper, cellulose and similar plastic materials	AID.
40.09.20	Only hose made of materials resisting lubricating oils, petroleum hydrocarbons or liquid used in hydraulic systems (except radiator and water hose).	
40.11.30	Only tyre armour for vehicles.	
40.13.20	Only diving suits.	
40.14.11	Washers.	
40.14.12	Joints.	
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used for the manufacture and repair of tyres	AID.
48.07	Only matrices of paper board for printing.	
48.15.90	Only waxed paper, diphenyl paper, straining paper and reels of paper for cigarette tips and strips of kraft paper of a width of 7·5 to 12·5 cm. (except stencils).	
49.01.21 29	School books (in foreign languages). Other books in foreign languages (only technical, scientific, professional, literary and art books).	
49.02.30	Other (only daily and periodical political and commercial newspapers, technical scientific, professional, literary and art magazines).	
49.03.20	Children's books and illustrated albums in foreign languages.	
49.04	Music.	
49.05	Maps of any kind (except atlas globes up to 31 cm. diameter).	
49.06	Architectural and engineering plans and other technical drawings.	
49.11	Only plans and plates for educational purposes.	
50.08 51.02	Only nylon yarn, natural and synthetic (for fishing).	
51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic netting yarn (for fishing).	
51.04.10	Those used for the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes of any kind	AID.
58.05	Only spindle band for the textile industry and transmission band for rotative machines.	
59.04	Only synthetic yarn for netting (for fishermen).	
59.04.21	Only Jacquard cord.	
59.11.90 59.17.90	Only printing blankets.	
59.17.12	Only diaphragms.	
59.17.90	Only joints, washers, polishing wheels, sleeves, cushions, diaphragms for pumps, engines, etc., security belts for pilots, polishing machine felt.	
68.14.90	Friction packings for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (excepting asbestos yarn, packing wick and brake balata).	
69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70% of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
40	Chromite	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
69.03.14 15 19 90	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports)	AID.
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	AID.
70.14.90	Only head light and stop light glass for vehicles	AID.
70.15.11, 21	Glass for pocket and wrist watches.	
70.15.19.29	Only glass for spectacles and masks used for welding.	
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	AID.
70.20	(a) Only glass wool	AID.
	(b) Felt of glass fibre	AID.
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	AID.
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	AID.
71.02.10	Only diamonds for industry	AID.
73.02	Ferro-alloys (except ferro-chrome).	
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	AID.
73.05.10	Iron and steel powder	AID.
73.15	Alloy and high carbon steel	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
73.35	Iron and steel springs (except flat springs for vehicles).	
74.16	Copper springs.	
74.19.39	Only caps for inner tube valves and valve needles.	
76.06	Only aluminium tubes (having an external diameter of 15 mm. or less).	
77.02	Magnesium in bars, rods, sections, wire sheets.	
78.01.20	Only printing metal.	
81.01.40	Tungsten wire.	
81.02.40	Molybdenum wire.	
81.03	Tantalum and articles thereof.	
81.04.30	Other base metals.	
82.04.20	Only parts of welding machines (except container).	
83.07.10	Mining lamps.	
29	Only incandescent lamp parts (except fuel containers) and coastal lighthouse parts.	
83.08	Flexible tubes of base metal.	
84.01.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	AID.
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.06.90	Only parts for plane motors.	
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.08.19	Parts of jet motor for aircraft and of gas turbines.	
84.08.80	Parts of other motors and engines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.09.20	Parts	AID.
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines	AID.
84.11	Air, vacuum and oil pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	AID.
84.16.13	Only calender cylinders of textile machines.	
84.16.20	Parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
84.21	Only parts and spares of fire extinguishers (except body, container and chassis) (including special fire extinguishers used in vehicles).	
84.24	Agricultural, cultivating and soil preparation machinery (except shears of animal driven ploughs including those for tractors) (except discs)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines and implements	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body and chassis) (except animal driven plough shares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	AID.
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts (except knives for harvesters) of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines	AID.
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	AID.
84.26	All kinds of dairy machines and implements and milking machines	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.26.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.27	Fruit presses and filters and the like (except wine-presses)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.28	Other agricultural and forestry machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
84.27.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	AID.
84.28.93	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.29.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.30.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.29	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis and printing type)	AID.
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.41.30	Sewing machine needles.	
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	AID.
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	AID.
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	AID.
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls and jaws)	AID.
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis)	AID.
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	AID.
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	AID.
84.61	Only inner tube valves.	
84.61	Only carburettors, feeding fuel oil burners, gas stoves and the like.	
85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, transformer coils and carbon brushes)	AID.
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
85.03.90	Only electrical batteries and their parts (except dry batteries and parts).	
85.05	Only parts (except body and chassis).	
85.11.90	Parts (except body and chassis).	
85.16	Only parts of signalling and commanding apparatus for railway.	
86.09	Parts and spare parts for railway rolling stock (except axles, traction hooks, coupling and springs).	
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90)	AID.
87.11	Invalid carriages and similar means of transportation fitted with mechanical propulsion.	
88.03	Parts and spares of balloons, airships, flying machines, helicopters, gliders and kites.	
90.01.10	Only glass for medical spectacles.	
90.02	Only glasses and eye-pieces for microscopes.	
90.04	Only X-ray spectacles.	
90.07.15	Parts for photographic cameras (except body, box and chassis).	
90.07.20	Other apparatus.	
90.07.30	Parts of other apparatus.	
90.08	Only parts (except body, chassis and box).	
90.12	Optical microscopes and other.	
90.15	Sensitive balances (except centigram balances and their weights).	
90.16	Only planimeters, micrometers and calibrators.	
90.18.10	Gas masks (only for medical and surgical use).	
90	Other.	
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances and other (except artificial teeth of plastic basis).	
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials.	
92.09	Musical instrument strings.	
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments, metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds.	
92.12.41	Only teaching records	With the permission of the Ministry of National Education.
92.12.43	Gramophone record matrices only.	
96.02.10	Brushes used as machinery parts only.	

LIST III

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
14.02.10	Only vegetable horsehair.	
14.03	Only Tempico fibres.	
31.05	Composite fertilizers.	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture AID.
32.05.21	Anilines, alizarines	AID.
22	Artificial organic colours	
29	Other	
33.06.29	Only shaving blocks.	
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products.	
42.04	Articles of natural or composition leather only for technical use (except transmission welting).	
45.04.20	Only joints.	
48.21.10	Joints.	
22	Scale paper for medical apparatus and technical machines.	
29	Only paper and paperboard for jacquard and other weaving machines.	

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
49.02.10	Fashion magazines.	
51.01.21	Yarn of continuous artificial textiles	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
31		
41		
51		
51.03.21		
51.01.22	Yarn of continuous synthetic textiles	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
32		
42		
52		
51.03.25		
53.01.10	Merino (greasy)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
57.07.11	Coco yarn.	
12		
59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic yarn (for fishermen)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
59.16.12	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair.	
62.03.10	Jute bags	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
66.03.11	Only umbrella fittings (except handles other than automatic umbrella handles).	
68.04.20	Only grindstone and sharpening stones for razor blades.	
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	AID.
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	AID.
70.08	Safety glass and unbreakable glass	AID.
70.09	Only rear view mirrors for motor vehicles.	
73.29.20	Only bicycle and motorcycle chains and transmission chains used in machines, tractors, and motors. Conveyor chains and their shackles and unions (except anti-skid chains and chains of round wire of 3-13 mm.)	
90		
73.33	Sewing and other needles.	
75.01	Nickel and articles of nickel.	
02		
03		
04		
05		
75.06.29	Only conductor wire of nickel.	
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools for pressing, stamping, threading and similar operations (with the exception of drilling bits of 0·5 to 35 mm.).	
82.06	Knives, and blades for machines and machine-tools (except knives for harvesters).	
82.07	Tool-pipes and plates, sticks and the like for tools.	
82.11.22	Only electric razor blades.	
83.01	Only covers with lock of tanks and locking handles of vehicle doors and locks thereof.	
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt) including air-cooled cylinder jackets of pressed steel (except bronze bearings in steel casing)	AID.
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	AID.
84.13	Force feed furnace burners (except LPG gas burners and fuel burners of a capacity of up to 1 million/K. cal./hour (inclusive))	AID.
84.17.13	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
29	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
84.18.40	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.19	Packing machines	AID.
84.21.11	Atomizers and sprayers used for pest control in agriculture (except motorless atomizers and sprayers carried on the back)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
90		
84.22.90	Only gear boxes, clutches, speed regulators, bumpers, dampers and safety locks of elevators, telphers and travelling cranes	AID.
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife)	AID.
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (except body and chassis and drawers)	AID.
84.62	All kinds of bearings	AID.
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (except transmission shaft bearings and bronze bearing in steel shells)	AID.
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal and asbestos combined with felt, paperboard and the like.	
84.65	Machinery parts not containing electrical connectors, insulated parts, coils, contacts or other electrical features (except body and chassis).	
85.01.50	Reaction coils used in radio, TSF, current carrier and electronic apparatus (except fluorescent and valve ballasts and transformer windings)	AID.

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, Continued.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	AID.
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	AID.
85.09	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment, windscreen wipers and defrosters, for cycles and motor vehicles.	
85.12.35	Parts (except body, chassis and parts of electric irons) (including thermo-couples of pressing irons)	AID.
85.13.91 } 95	Parts entirely unassembled (excepting chassis, body, relay frame, transformer, battery, rectifier, cable and windings.	
85.18	Electrical condensers	AID.
85.19.10	Only time and impedance relays for earth protection and overload	AID.
85.19.20	Non-heating resistances, potentiometers and rheostats	AID.
85.19.40	Only selectors, head lamp push-pull switches, contact switches and starting automats	AID.
85.19.90	Only parts of plugs, automatic switches, of star-triangle switches exceeding 25 amp. and of relays	AID.
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles	AID.
85.20.90	Parts and spares	AID.
85.21	Tubes and valves for electronic use	AID.
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electronic uses, made of agglomerated or baked, carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	AID.
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter	AID.
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except chassis, luggage compartment, mud-guard, doors, safety belts, balata, oil felt, bronze bearing in steel casing, exhaust tubes, silencers, electric pneumatic horns) (including chassis parts)	AID.
87.12	Parts and accessories of articles falling within Heading Nos. 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (except frames and handle-bars for cycles and motorcycles).	
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this Chapter, photocopying apparatus (contact type), spools or reels, for film, screens for projectors.	
90.14	Geophysical, topographical, surveying and other instruments.	
90.17	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments	AID.
90.20	X-ray and other apparatus.	
90.21	Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (for example, exclusively for exhibition) unsuitable for other uses (except globes up to a diameter of 31 cm.).	
90.23	Hydrometers, aerometers, alcoholmeters and other (except those having the character of ornaments on a plastic or wooden basis).	
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, temperature measuring instruments for central heating and similar installations.	
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other.	
90.26.20	Supply meters for liquids (except water supply meters of 1 in. or less).	
90.26.30	Gas supply meters.	
90.27	Other meters, speed indicators, taximeters and stroboscopes.	
90.28	Only electrical measuring, checking, analyzing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus	AID.
90.29	Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28.	
91.11	Other clocks and watch parts (except cabinets and chassis).	
97.07.10	Fish hooks.	
98.04	Only pen nibs and nib points.	
98.10.20	Parts and spares of lighters (except fuel container and outer case).	

Notes:

1. If no Statistics Nos. are indicated against the Tariff headings included in these lists, all the Statistics Nos. indicated in the Tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.

2. If the descriptions of the goods included in these lists are not accompanied by the words 'Only', 'except' and similar restrictive terms, all the goods included in that heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in the said description.

3. The letters AID mentioned in this list indicate the articles the value whereof shall be paid entirely or in part out of AID funds. Details of these allocations will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 360, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 24, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

1. Carbon paper to 30 per cent *ad valorem*;
2. Industrial sewing threads and twists containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton in units of more than three hundred yards by substitution for item 76 (4) of the following:

   76 (4) (A) (I) Embroidery, darning, and crochet yarns, threads and twists put up for retail sale, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, 5 per cent *ad valorem* intermediate rate, and 10 per cent *ad valorem* maximum rate.

   76 (4) (A) (II) Sewing threads and twists containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton put up for retail sale in units of not more than three hundred yards, 5 per cent *ad valorem* intermediate rate and 10 per cent *ad valorem* maximum rate.

   76 (4) (B) Sewing threads and twists containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton in units of more than three hundred yards, 20 per cent *ad valorem* intermediate rate (or 3½ cents per thousand yards on bleached and unbleached sewing thread whichever duty shall be the greater), 25 per cent maximum rate (or 4 cents per thousand yards on bleached and unbleached sewing thread whichever duty shall be the greater).

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 685/64; (2) CRE 284/64.

Customs tariff classifications

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 8, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 3, reproduces Amendment List No. 59 to the Customs Tariff guide. Consequently Customs changes are as follows:

Cellulose acetate moulding powder in bulk for use in the plastic goods manufacturing industry has been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Tariff Item 239(6). The duty becomes 10 per cent *ad valorem* from all sources instead of 20 per cent from all sources as previously.

Drain cleaning rods of cane, jointed have been transferred from Tariff Item 265(a) to Tariff Item 335. The duty becomes 20 per cent *ad valorem* from all sources instead of duty free from all sources as previously.

Drivers, steam, for driving posts or piles have been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Tariff Item 118(g). The duty becomes free in the minimum column of duty (Britain) 3 per cent *ad valorem* in the intermediate column of duty and 5 per cent *ad valorem* in the maximum column of duty instead of 20 per cent *ad valorem* from all sources as previously.

Iron and steel, expanded sheets as grilling for radiators, engines, machinery, etc. has been transferred from Tariff Item 122(k) to Tariff Item 126(i). The duty becomes 10 per cent *ad valorem* from all sources instead of 20 per cent from all sources as previously.

TANGANYIKA

Hide and Skin Trade Act 1963

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 17, page 123, notice was given that the Hide and Skin Trade Act 1963 had been passed by the Parliament of Tanganyika. It has now been stated in the Tanganyika *Government Gazette* of January 10 that the Act has come into operation on that date.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Customs tariff amendments

NOTICE WAS given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 10 (page 73), of the adoption by Northern Rhodesia of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Customs Tariff.

Government Notice No. 14, published in the *Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette* of January 1, 1964, sets out the following amendments to this Tariff. Britain pays the column D rate of duty.

Item	Goods	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
10	By the repeal of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(1) Chicory root, raw or dried only . . . *ad val.*	15%	5%	5%	Free
13	Coffee and coffee mixtures:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(a) raw coffee . . *ad val*	15%	5%	5%	Free
15	Corn and grain (not including infants' foods, patent or proprietary foods, or corn and grain prepared as vegetables):				
	(b) Barley, oats and rye.				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(ii) Malted . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(c) Millets and sorghums:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(ii) Malted	Free	Free	Free	Free
32	Milk (including cream), condensed or preserved:				
	(a) Full cream.				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Dried . . per lb.	£0 0s. 1½d.	£0 0s. 1½d.	Free	Free
	(b) Skimmed or separated:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) skimmed milk powder in packages exceeding ten pounds in weight per lb.	£0 0s. 1d.	£0 0s. 1d.	Free	Free
39	Salt:				
	(a) (i) Dairy or common: in bulk.				
	(ii) Rock in bulk.				
	(b Other.				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Dairy or common: in bulk	Free	Free	Free	Free
	By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(b) Other. . . *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
46	Vegetables:				
	By the repeal of paragraphs (a) and (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:				
	(a) Fresh or green, including pulses, n.e.e. . per lb.	£0 0s. 1d.	£0 0s. 1d.	£0 0s. 1d.	£0 0s. 1d.
	(b) Tinned or otherwise preserved, including grains, fruits and pulses preserved as vegetables:				
	(i) Tinned peas, beans and sweetcorn; frozen peas and frozen brussels sprouts . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	(ii) Other . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
65	Clothing:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(a) Bespoke, or made by a tailor or dressmaker to the order of an individual, including men's partly finished clothing, but excluding underclothing *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(b) Men's and boys' ready-made suits, consisting of jackets and trousers, with or without waistcoats; not being secondhand *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (e) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Dresses . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(i) Overcoats, dust-coats and mackintoshes, including rain capes and leggings therefor:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (i) of paragraph (i) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Overcoats, excluding waterproof clothing . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
73	Millinery, drapery, haberdashery and textile articles of furnishing and napery:				
	By the repeal of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:				
	(a) Towels; towelling napkins; and towelling in the piece *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	(b) Other. . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
78	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	78. Rope, cordage and twine *ad val.*	30%	20%	Free	Free
81	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	81. Threads and yarns, n.e.e. *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
84	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	84. Baths, and sinks, metal; and bath, sink and lavatory plugs, washers, wastes and overflows *ad val.*	30%	15%	15%	5%
88	By the repeal of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	88. (1) Boilers, steam, industrial; boiler tubes; feed water evaporators and heaters and regulators, oil eliminators, mechanical stokers, automatic burners, economizers, soot blowers, draught fans, dust collectors, steam accumulators, de-aerators, air heaters and super-heaters, used directly in conjunction with industrial steam boilers; excluding structural ironwork or steelwork *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
89	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	89. Buckets, skips, trucks, tubs and similar articles, wheeled or otherwise, for haulage or propulsion on rails or wires; together with rails of a standard not exceeding 30 lb. per yard, and metal sleepers therefor; shaft guide rails and shaft buntons:				
	(a) Rails, straight or curved, whether or not drilled; switches, points, crossings and metal sleepers; shaft guide rails and shaft buntons . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Wheeled skips, trucks, wagons, tubs and other similar wheeled vehicles of a truck capacity exceeding 200 cubic feet or with a load carrying platform exceeding 100 square feet; other buckets, skips and similar articles (not being wheeled vehicles) of a truck capacity exceeding 100 cubic feet; wheels, axles and axle bogie units . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(c) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
90	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	90. Buckets: household, sanitary, builders' and similar types *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
104	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	104. Fencing material: anchors, droppers, gates, cattle grids, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, stiles, winders and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural and railway fencing, but not including wire netting. . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
113	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	113. Hardware, including domestic kitchenware and appliances, n.e.e. . . . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
119	(1) Machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements and material used in connection therewith, for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of, and lighting by gas or electric power, and machinery for the conversion or transformation of				

(*Continued on next page*)

NORTHERN RHODESIA, *continued.*

Item	Goods	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	electric power, n.e.e., but not including lamps, lampware and electric lamp bulbs elsewhere provided for, and parts of accessories of motor vehicles or cycles:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (a) of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(a) Inspection bends, inspection elbows and inspection tees; round and rectangular junction boxes (other than switch boxes), including covers therefor; being fittings for electrical conduit tubing having an outside diameter of not less than ¾ of an inch and not more than one inch . *ad val.*	20%	10%	Free	Free
126	(1) Metal of all sorts other than iron and steel and precious metals, including brazing and soldering alloys and welding electrodes: in sheet, slab, pellet, grain, foil, rod, bar, block, ingot, pig, powder, strip and like crude form, n.e.e. . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(2) Scrap metal	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(3) Bronze bushes, rough cast in the length; exceeding 1 inch in diameter, but not exceeding 7 inches in diameter; bronze rods exceeding 1 inch in diameter *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%
	By the repeal of sub-item (3).				
129	Motor vehicles and trailers therefor:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (d) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(d) Parts and spare parts: and accessories, n.e.e.:				
	(i) windows and windscreens, whether or not framed, but not including frames imported separately *ad val.*	40%	30%	20%	20%
	(ii) other . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
133	By the repeal of sub-item (2) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(2) Hoes . . . *ad val.*	15%	5%	Free	Free
134	Pipes, piping, tubes, tubing and fittings: of metal or substitutes therefor:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(a) (ii) Mild steel tubing, enamelled: welded or open seam, whether or not perforated (the outside diameter being confined to nominal sizes ¾ inch and 1 inch and the thickness being confined to ·056 inch to ·072 inch inclusive), the ends being plain or screwed and additionally or alternatively fitted with any form of joint *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%
152	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	152. Wheelbarrows . *ad val.*	35%	22½%	22½%	10%
154	Radio, wireless and electrical sound reproducing and recording apparatus, including radar and television apparatus and accessories, but not including batteries:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(a) Radar apparatus and wireless transmitting and receiving apparatus when imported or taken out of bond, for use in connection with marine or aircraft communication or navigation, and all types of apparatus when imported or taken out of bond by the Northern Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation or Ravision Ltd., on condition that no portion of such goods, used or unused is sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of, or into consumption by, any person not entitled by Law to import it free of duty, unless duty has been paid thereon at the rate of duty leviable at the date of sale or disposal .	Free	Free	Free	Free
157	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	157. Asbestos-cement manufactures:				
	(a) Plain or corrugated sheets, slates and tiles; guttering and ridging *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Pipes, piping and tubes *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(c) Other . . *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
162	(1) Cements, cement clinker and concrete proofers:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Cement for building purposes, including hydraulic lime . . per 400 lb.	£0 4s. 6d.	£0 3s. 3d.	£0 3s. 3d.	£0 3s. 0d.
206	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	206. Soaps of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders:				
	(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62 per cent of fatty acid *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
	(b) Other . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
251	Footwear:				
	(d) Wholly or mainly of leather:				
	By the deletion of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (d) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(ii) Men's and youths' over size 5½ . . *ad val.*	20%	15%	15%	5%
	or per pair	£0 10s. 0d.	£0 6s. 0d.	£0 6s.0d.	£0 6s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
273	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	273. Plywood, blockboard, chipboard, veneers, pulpboard, hardboard and all similar building boards:				
	(a) Plywood . *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(b) Blockboard, lumberboard, laminboard and battenboard . . *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(c) Chipboard:				
	(i) Veneered, of a value for duty purposes exceeding 24s. per cubic foot or being metal or plastic faced . *ad val.*	10%	5%	5%	Free
	(ii) Unveneered, of a value for duty purposes exceeding 18s. per cubic foot or being metal or plastic faced *ad val.*	10%	5%	5%	Free
	(iii) Other . *ad val.*	15%	10%	10%	5%
	(e) Other, n.e.e. . *ad val.*	10%	5%	5%	Free
312	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	312. Articles for the use of the Governor . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
319	Films, cinematograph and television, film strips and lantern slides:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (d) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(d) Films, cinematograph and television, other . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
322	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	322. Matches, including fusees, vestas and other patent lights used as such:				
	(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 50 matches				
	per gross of boxes or packages	£0 10s. 4d.	£0 5s. 10d.	£0 5s. 10d.	£0 4s. 4d.
	(b) In boxes or packages containing more than 50 matches				
	per 50 gross of matches	£0 10s. 4d.	£0 5s. 10d.	£0 5s. 10d.	£0 4s. 4d.
325	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	325. Goods for the exclusive use of the Government of the Territory or any other country; subject to the conditions that:				
	(a) a certificate under the hand of a responsible officer of the Government concerned is furnished to the Controller, stating that any duty leviable on such goods would be borne directly by that Government: and				
	(b) no portion of such goods, used or unused, is sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession				

Item	Goods	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	of, or into consumption by, any person not entitled by law to import it free of duty except with the consent of the Controller and on payment of the duty at the rate leviable at the date of sale or disposal .	Free	Free	Free	Free
326	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item: 326. School and hospital furniture and requisites, being articles certified by the responsible officer of the Ministry of Education or Health or other officers to whom authority has been duly delegated for this purpose, to be for use in any school or public hospital, but not including athletic and sporting goods; on condition that no portion of such furniture or requisites, used or unused, is sold or disposed of so as to come into the possession of, or into consumption by, any person not entitled by law to import it free of duty, except with the consent of the Controller and on payment of the duties at the rate leviable at the date of sale . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
329	Medical, dental, surgical, ophthalmic and veterinary instruments, appliances and apparatus of a kind used principally or solely in professional practice for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease or affections of the human or animal body, or for anatomical, dissecting or autoptic work; including apparatus based on the use of X-rays or radio-active substances, orthopaedic appliances, artificial limbs and parts of the body and aids for the physically or otherwise handicapped but excluding sanitaryware, laboratory glassware, chemicals, articles and materials elsewhere provided for and pharmaceutical substances, preparations or materials which are not specifically provided for in this item: By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph: (i) Wadding, gauze, wool, tape, tow, bandages and similar materials of textile, paper or plastic; impregnated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in retail packings for surgical or medical use . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
	By the repeal of paragraph (c) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph: (c) Dentures, in whole or part, comprising a vulcanized rubber, plastic, metal or other base or casting to which artificial teeth are fixed or to be fixed; metal crowns, bridgework, braces, rings, eyelets and metal articles (not being instruments) for treating or correcting teeth malformation; hollow artificial teeth (jacket, crown or pivot) *ad val.*	20%	10%	[10%	Free

NIGERIA

Customs tariff amendments

CUSTOMS TARIFF (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1964, published by the Federal Nigerian Government amends with effect from January 8 the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff (Import Duties of Customs) by the deletion of £0 19s. 0d. in item 38 and the substitution therefore of £1 10s. 0d.

Explanatory note

This Order increases the duty on matches from 19s. to 30s. per gross boxes.

CUSTOMS TARIFF (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 2) Order, 1964, published by the Federal Nigerian Government amends with effect from January 14 the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff (Import Duties of Customs) by the deletion of the existing item 48 and the substitution therefore of the following:

48 Roofing Materials:

	£ s. d.
(1) Corrugated Sheets:	
(a) of galvanised iron or aluminium . the square foot	0 0 1
or *ad valorem* 20 per centum, whichever is the higher.	
(b) of all other materials . .	*ad valorem* 20 per centum.
(2) Ridgings	*ad valorem* 20 per centum.

Explanatory note

This Order increases the *ad valorem* duty on all roofing materials from 10 per centum to 20 per centum.

GHANA

Import licensing

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 10, page 74, reference was made to an announcement by the Ghana Controller of Imports and Exports that all Open General Licences had been revoked.

It has now been reported that in Notice to Importers Nos. 242 and 243 published on January 20 six new OGLs have been issued covering nearly all items which were previously on OGL.

Full details will be published as soon as possible.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

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AUSTRALIA

Details of tariff changes (including temporary duties)

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on January 13. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
231	Paints and colours, viz.:						
	(A) (2) Dyes, including organic pigment dyestuffs and lakes, dry or in paste form:						
	(a) Toluidine red, para red, lithol red, rubine toner, lake red C, hansa yellow *ad val.*	25%	37½%	37½%	25%	37½%	37½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of ad val.	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on December 11, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(b) [Other] *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.				and a temporary duty of 37½%	42½%	42½%
					(Under new Item 231 (A) (2) (b))		
	Synthetic organic pigments and synthetic organic colour lakes, of the monoazo disazo or phthalocyanine types, not covered by sub-paragraph (a); Pigment Blue 24 (peacock blue) ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of ad val.	—	—	—	37½%	42½%	42½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on December 11, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.	(Under former Item 231 (A) (2) (b))			No change (Under new Item 231 (A) (2) (d))		
	(*d*) (*New sub-paragraph*) *Other ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 231 (A) (2) (b))			Free	7½%	7½%
291	Timber, viz.:						
	(A) [Engravers' boxwood and engravers' maplewood] *ad val.*	5%	5%	5%	—	— (Obsolete)	—
	No sub-item.						
	(B) Hickory, [undressed] *not dressed*	Free	Free	Free		No change	
	(C) [Logs, not sawn, viz.:						
	(1) For use in the manufacture of plywood and veneers:						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws for the purposes of this sub-paragraph *ad val.*	Free	5%	5%	Free	5%	10%
	(b) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws for the purposes of this sub-paragraph *ad val.*	5%	10%	10%	Under new Item 291 (C) (1))		
	(2) Other:						
	(a) Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii); Hemlock (all species of Tsuga); Larch (all species of Larix); Spruce (all species of Picea) and White Fir (all species of Abies):						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet (Brereton measurement)	Free	6d.	6d.	Free	6d.	1s. 0d.
	(2) Other per 100 super. feet (Brereton measurement)	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	Under new Item 291 (C) (2))		
	(b) N.e.i.:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free	17½%	20%
	(2) Other] *ad val.*	7½%	25%	27½%	Under new Item 291 (C) (3))		
	Logs in the rough, including those roughly squared or half-squared but not further manufactured:						
	(1) *For use in the manufacture of plywood and veneers, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ad val.*	5%	10%	10%	Free	5%	10%
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (1) (b))					
	ad val.	Free	5%	5%			
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (1) (a))					
	(2) *Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii), Hemlock (all species of Tsuga), Larch (all species of Larix), Spruce (all species of Picea) and White Fir (all species of Abies) per 100 super. feet (Brereton measurement)*	Free	6d.	6d.	Free	6d.	1s. 0d.
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (2) (a) (1))					
	per 100 super. feet	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.			
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (2) (a) (2))					
	(3) *Other ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free	17½%	20%
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (2) (b) (1))					
	ad val.	7½%	25%	27½%			
		(Under former Item 291 (C) (2) (b) (2))					
	(D) [No sub-item.]						
	Timber, not dressed, viz.:						
	Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii), Hemlock (Tsuga Heterophylla), Spruce (Picea Sitchensis) and Balsam (Abies Balsamea):						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet*	Various (Under former Items 291 (H) (1) (a) (H) (2) (a) and (H) (3) (a))			Free	1s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
	(2) *In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over per 100 super. feet*	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	12s. 6d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (1) (b))	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
	(3) *In sizes of 6 inches by 4 inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet*	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (2) (b))	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
	(4) *In sizes less than 6 inches by 4 inches (or its equivalent), in respect of which a certificate by an authority or body (in the country of export) approved by the Minister certifying the timber to be of clear grades has not been produced per 100 super. feet*	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (2) (b))	30s. 0d.	31s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
	(5) *In sizes less than 6 inches by 4 inches (or its equivalent), other per 100 super. feet*	12s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	15s. 6d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (3) (b))	22s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
	(E) New Zealand White Pine, [undressed, n.e.i.,] *not dressed*, for use in the manufacture of butter boxes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.		No change	
	(F) [Timber, undressed, n.e.i., viz.:						
	Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) and Western Red Cedar (Thuja Plicata):						
	(1) In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over:						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet	Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 291 (F) (1))	
	(b) Other. per 100 super. feet	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
					(Under new Item 291 (F) (2))		
	(2) In sizes of 8 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent):						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet	Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 291 (F) (1))	
	(b) Other. per 100 super. feet	2s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	14s. 3d.	17s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
					(Under new Item 291 (F) (3))		
	(3) In sizes less than 8 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent):						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws per 100 super. feet	Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 291 (F) (1))	
	(b) Other] per 100 super. feet	6s.0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
					(Under new Item 291 (F) (4))		

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	Timber, not dressed, viz.:						
	Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) and Western Red Cedar (Thuja Plicata):						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*		No change (Under former Items 291 (F) (1) (a), (F) (2) (a) and (F) (3) (a))		Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(2) *In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over* *per 100 super. feet*	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (F) (1) (b))	9s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
	(3) *In sizes of 8 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent)* . . . *per 100 super. feet*	2s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d. (Under former Item 291 (F) (2) (b))	14s. 3d.	17s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
	(4) *In sizes less than 8 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent)* . *per 100 super. feet*	6s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (F) (3) (b))	20s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
	(G) [No sub-item.]						
	Timber, not dressed, viz.:						
	Pinus Radiata:						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*		Various (Under former Items 291 (H) (1) (a), (H) (2) (a) and (H) (3) (a))		Free	1s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
	(2) *In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over* *per 100 super. feet*		No change (Under former Item 291 (H) (1) (b))		6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
	(3) *In sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent)* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*		No change (Under former Item 291 (H) (2) (b))		9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
	(4) *In sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent)* *per 100 super. feet*		No change (Under former Item 291 (H) (3) (b))		12s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	15s. 6d.
	(H) [Timber, undressed, n.e.i., viz.:						
	Other:						
	(1) In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over:						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . *per 100 super. feet*	Free	1s. 0d.	6s. 6d.			
	(b) Other . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	12s. 6d.			
	(2) In sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent):						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . *per 100 super. feet*	Free	1s. 0d.	5s. 0d.		Various	
	(b) Other . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 0d.		Under new Items 291 (D), (G) and (H))	
	(3) In sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent):						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . *per 100 super. feet*	Free	1s. 0d.	3s. 6d.			
	(b) Other] . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	12s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	15s. 6d.			
	Timber, not dressed, other:						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*		Various (Under former Items 291 (H) (1) (a), (H) (2) (a) and (H) (3) (a))		Free	1s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
	(2) *In sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent) and over* *per 100 super. feet*	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	12s. 6d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (1) (b))	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
	(3) *In sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches (or its equivalent)* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (2) (b))	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
	(4) *In sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches (or its equivalent)* . *per 100 super. feet*	12s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	15s. 6d. (Under former Item 291 (H) (3) (b))	22s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
(I)	(1) Timber, [undressed, n.e.i.,] *not dressed*, in sizes not less than 4 inches in width and not less than 3 inches in thickness for the manufacture of boxes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	Free	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.		No change	
	(2) Timber, [undressed,] *not dressed*, cut to size for making boxes *per 100 super. feet*	9s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.		No change	
(L)	[Timber, dressed or moulded, n.e.i.; timber tongued or grooved or tongued and grooved; weatherboards:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 291 (L) (1))	
	ad val.				Free	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d. (Under new Item 292 (G) (1))
	(2) Other] . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	16s. 6d.	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	34s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	50s. 0d. (Under new Item 291 (L) (2))
	per 100 super. feet				26s. 6d.	34s. 0d.	40s. 0d. (Under new Item 291 (L) (3))
	ad val.				25%	30%	40% (Under new Item 292 (G) (2))
	Timber, planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured:						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . *per 100 super. feet*		No change (Under former Item 291 (L) (1))		Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(2) *Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Douglasii), Hemlock (Tsuga Heterophylla), Spruce (Picea Sitchensis) and Balsam (Abies Balsamea), in sizes less than 6 inches by 4 inches (or its equivalent), not covered by sub-item (J) and in respect of which a certificate by an authority or body (in the country of export) approved by the Minister certifying the timber to be of clear grades has not been produced* . . *per 100 super. feet*	16s. 6d.	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	34s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	50s. 0d.
	(3) *Other, not covered by sub-item (J)* . . . . . *per 100 super. feet*	(Under former Item 291 (L) (2))			26s. 6d.	34s. 0d.	40s. 0d.
292	Timber, viz.:						
	(G) [Architraves, mouldings, n.e.i., skirtings and room mouldings, up to and including 6 inches in width and up to and including 1 inch in thickness:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . *per 100 lineal feet*	Free	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 292 (G) (1))	
	(2) Other] . . . . . *per 100 lineal feet*	6s. 9d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	25%	30%	40% (Under new Item 292 (G) (2))
	ad val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
	Timber beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards:						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . *per 100 lineal feet*	Free	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d. (Under former Item 291 (L) (1))	Free	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 292 (G) (1))		25%	30%	40%
			Various (Under former Items 291 (L) (2), 292 (G) (2) and 292 (H))				
	(H) [Picture frame mouldings] . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	25%	30%	40% (Under new Item 292 (G) (2))
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
299	(A) [Broom stocks, being square timber rough sawn into sizes suitable for the manufacture of broom handles] . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	17½% Primage duty	17½%	—	— (Obsolete)	—
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	No sub-item.						

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on pillow cases, weedicides and insecticides.

Full details of the changes will be published as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Import licensing relaxations

A NOTICE WAS published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 9, 1963, page 319, giving details of the revised Schedule of Categories of goods remaining subject to import licensing controls in Australia. An amendment was published on December 13, page 1343.

The Australian Department of Trade has now advised that consequent upon action taken on the Tariff Board's report on timber, the temporary quantitative import restrictions on certain types of timber are removed as from January 11, 1964.

As a result of this decision, the Schedule of Categories should be amended as follows:

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete:		
ex 291 H	Douglas fir, hemlock and balsam	A
ex 291 H	Balance – excluding radiata pine and balsa	A
ex 291 L	Timber, dressed or moulded, n.e.i., etc. – excluding weatherboards, flooring boards and linings	A

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff review on some machinery

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced a further list of items included in the review of the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain machinery under Item 352 of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision was made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1964). (See *Board of Trade Journal*, July 12, 1963, page 112, and subsequent notices).

Certain machinery approved under Item 352 which is subject to to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from February 13, 1964.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining machinery being approved for further concessionary entry under the present Tariff (Part II, Items 10.1 and 10.2) should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Wellington, on or before February 13, 1964, clearly marking submissions '352 review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

Items from the following classes of goods are covered by this review:

- Oil engines and parts.
- Printers and stationers' silk screen printing machines and accessories thereto.
- Twine winding machines.
- Tablet, pellet and cube making machines.
- Tanks:
  - Ends and division plates for aluminium tanks.
  - Metal tanks.
  - Rubber tanks.
  - Rails and plates, bored and shaped and runner carriages for tanks.
- Tar dehydrating plant.
- Tea blending machines.
- Thrustors or operators for controlling the automatic action of various types of machinery.
- Tyre making machines.
- Tyre patch cutters and trimmers.
- Tobacco and cigarette making machines.
- Transmission gear parts (bearings, clutches, couplings, discs, drives, gear boxes, gears, power take offs, hangers, plummer blocks, pulleys, shafting, torque converters, foot wheels, sprocket wheels, etc.).
- Turbines, steam.
- Uncapping and draining machines for bottles, power operated.
- Upholstery shampooing machines.

Further details of the items concerned and details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E.54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its Trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2611), quoting reference CRE 8080/6.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320).

PERU

Increase in customs duty

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Peruvian journal *El Peruano* of December 30, 1963 that Supreme Resolution No. 185 has altered the duties chargeable on tariff item No. 2532. The new nomenclature and duties chargeable are as follows:

Item	Description	Unit	*Ad val.* duty	New specific duty	Old specific duty
				(Soles)	(Soles)
2532	Hoes, crow-bars, picks, sickles, scythes, forks, and the like, of iron or steel, with or without handles	Gross kilogrammes	13·5%	0·08	0·08
2532A	Shovels of all kinds with or without handles	Gross Kilogrammes	13·5%	3·00	

The revised duties, which are not subject to surcharge under Law 12995, come into force 90 days after publication.

Tax exemptions for fish processing equipment

PERUVIAN Supreme Decree No. 53, dated September 25, 1963, grants exemption from import duties and charges to machinery, replacements and spare parts and certain materials, imported for the preservation and processing of fish for human consumption by fish-processing factories. Equipment for tunny-fishing vessels is also exempted from import duties, subject to the conditions set out in the Decree.

The Spanish text of the Supreme Decree, and an English translation of its more important articles, is held in the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

VENEZUELA

Exchange control

FURTHER INFORMATION has now been received from the British Embassy in Caracas concerning the new exchange rates announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 24, 1964, page 183.

The following commercial transactions qualify for the old official exchange rate of 3.35 bolivars to the dollar:

A. Goods on the previous 'controlled market imports list' provided that:

1. they arrived in Venezuela prior to January 18,
2. they are covered by a consular invoice dated no later than January 28,
3. they are covered by irrevocable letters of credit opened prior to January 18 with banks in Venezuela.

B. Registered commercial debts referred to in Article 2 (c) of Decree 724 provided this right is exercised before December 31, 1964.

C. Imports of machinery and industrial equipment approved prior to January 18, 1964 for importation at 3.35 bolivars in accordance with Article 1 of Decree 759 of May 22, 1962 provided that such imports take place before December 31, 1964.

FRENCH GUIANA

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 29, announced the provisional reduction or suspension of the French Guiana duty on the following items:

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced Rate of Duty
09.02	Tea:	
	A. Imported in immediate containers of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less	5% until December 31, 1965, inclusive.
	B. Other	Suspended until December 31, 1965 inclusive.
09.03	This heading is deleted.	
Ex 24.02	Manufactured tobaccos; tobacco extracts and essences:	
	A. Cigarettes	87·2% (1) (2).
	B. Cigars and cigarillos	38·6% (1) (3.
	C. Smoking tobaccos	87% (1) (4).
	D. Chewing tobacco and snuff	48·4% (1) (5).
	(1) This duty will apply from a date to be fixed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.	
	(2) to (5) Up to the date mentioned in Note 1, the duties in force will be as follows: (2) 44·6%, (3) 19·6%, (4) 44·3%, (5) 24·7%.	
Ex 27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oil residues:	
	Ex C. Other:	
	Ex I. Extracts derived from the treatment of lubricating oils with certain selective solvents:	
	(a) On importation	Suspended (1) until December 31, 1964.
	(1) For products intended for the manufacture of carbon black, subject to compliance with conditions and control measures stipulated by the competent authorities.	

The full French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Room E.13, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ARGENTINA

Relaxation of prohibited imports

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of November 22, 1963, page 1181, reported that the import of certain goods into Argentina considered non-essential were prohibited as from November 8, 1963, by Decree No. 626/63. This Decree has now been modified by Decree 447/64, which will have three annexes. Annexes one and two will modify Lists 5 and 7 and Annex three will list items which cannot be imported. Items not included in Lists 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, and in Lists 5 and 7 as modified and Annex three of new decree will be allowed to be imported on payment of appropriate surcharges. Importation of industrial machinery and equipment which is under special consideration will continue to be prohibited.

No further details are available at present.

CANADA

Importation of meat and meat products

AN AMENDED Circular No. 5 has recently been issued by the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture relating to the exceptions to Section 185(1) of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Regulations.

The amendments are:

1. The deletion of certain references to import of pork, etc. from the U.S.A.
2. The inclusion of provision to allow the import from all sources of canned boneless ham when cooked within certain limits.
3. The inclusion of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Southern Rhodesia (and the addition of Aberdeen to the approved slaughterhouses in Scotland) in the list of countries from which cooked canned meats etc. can be imported.
4. The form of certificate used for the export of food products to Canada – F.E.I. (Form B) – now includes a much larger list of countries who may supply materials for further manufacturing process in the United Kingdom, including particularly the Scottish slaughterhouses.
5. The stated requirements about labelling have been made more specific and more informative.
6. A list of Ports of Entry is included.

Copies of the amended Circular can be inspected at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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FRANCE

Textual amendments to the customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 29, 1963, announced rhe following textual amendments to the French customs tariff:

Tariff No.	Description
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined: A. Fish liver oil: I. Of a vitamin A content equal to or less than 2,500 international units per gramme.
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (including mistelles).
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds, including nucleic acids: O. Other: 1-1-methyl-4 (m-hydroxyphenyl)-4 propionyl-piperidine hydrochlorate; 2-(naphthyl-methyl)-2-imidazoline (hydrochlorate and nitrate); 2-(N'-p-tolyl N'-m-hydroxyphenyl aminomethyl)-2 imidazoline; 2-benzyl-2-imidazoline hydrochlorate; 3-5-dioxo-1, 2-diphenyl-4 normal-butyl-pyrazolidine.
53.06	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale: A. Containing at least 85 per cent by weight of wool or wool and fine animal hair.
53.07	Yarn of combed wool, not put up for retail sale: A. Containing at least 85 per cent. by weight of wool or wool and fine animal hair.
Chapter 58	Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries; pile and chenille fabrics; narrow fabrics; trimmings; tulle and other net fabrics; lace; embroidery. **Note:** VII. For the application of the maximum rate fixed for carpets falling under heading 58.01 A, the dutiable surface includes the show ends and the selvedge, but excludes the fringes.
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished, sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements: A. Angles, shapes and sections. III. Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished: (a) From sheets, plates or hoop and strip iron. (b) Other.
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled: B. Other sheets and plates: I. Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness of: (a) 3 mm. or more: (1) More than 4·75 mm. (2) 3 mm. inclusive to 4·75 mm. inclusive. II. Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness of: III. Not further worked than burnished, polished or glazed: IV. Clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: V. Otherwise finished or worked: (b) Other, excluding sheets and plates with designs obtained by rolling.
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings Nos. 73.06 to 73.14 inclusive: A. High carbon steel: IV. Bars and rods (including wire rods and hollow mining drill steel) and angles, shapes and sections: (c) Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished: (2) Angles, shapes and sections: (x) From sheets, plates and strip or hoop iron. (y) Other. VI. Sheets and plates: (a) Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not. (b) Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness: (c) Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface-treated: (d) Otherwise worked: (2) Other, excluding sheets and plates with designs obtained by rolling. VII. Wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated. B. Alloy steel: IV. Bars and rods (including wire rod and hollow mining drill steel) and angles, shapes and sections: (c) Not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished: (2) Angles, shapes and sections made from sheets, plates and strip or hoop iron. (3) Other angles, shapes and sections. VI. Sheets and plates: (b) Other sheets and plates: (1) Not further worked than hot-rolled, pickled or not. (2) Not further worked than cold-rolled, pickled or not, of a thickness: (3) Polished, clad, coated or otherwise surface treated: (4) Otherwise worked: bb. Other, excluding sheets and plates with designs obtained by rolling. VII. Wire, whether or not coated, but not insulated: (a) Of alloy steel commonly called 'structural steel': (1) Containing less than 4 per cent by weight of alloy elements. (2) Other. (b) Of other alloy steels: (1) Containing from 10 per cent inclusive to 15 per cent exclusive of alloy elements. (2) Other

The full French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Room E.13, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

BY AN EXCHANGE of letters signed in Paris on January 16 agreement has been reached between Britain and France on the quota arrangements for the year 1964, covering the import of French goods into Britain and of British goods into France and French Overseas Departments and Territories. Details of these quotas are shown in Lists I, II and III below:

List I. Imports into Britain from France.
Watch hands. £4,300 (c.i.f.).
List II. Imports into France from Britain.

Quota	Tariff Nos.	Description	Quota £
1	Ex 03-01	Fish, fresh or frozen	68,000 (7)
2	03-02 B II (a) ex (2)	Smoked fillets of cod	85,000
3	Ex 04-04	Stilton cheese and other British speciality cheeses	10,000
4	06-02 C (II) b 2	Hothouse and greenhouse plants	1,000
5	Ex 06-03	Cut flowers	50 tons
6	19-05	Cereal breakfast foods	60,000 (U.K.)
6 bis	11-05 Ex B	Potato flakes	P.M.
7	Ex 15-07, ex 16-04, 17-02 F, 19-03, 20-01, ex 20-02, 20-03, ex 20-06, ex 21-07	Products of the food industry	32,000 (4)
9	17-04 A, C (I), (II), 18-06	Confectionery	175,000 (U.K.)
10	17-04 B	Chewing gum	64,000 (3) (U.K.)
11	19-07 C, 19-08 ex A	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads	160,000 (U.K.)
12	19-08 ex B (II)	Cake and similar products	60,000
13	19-08 ex B (II)	Christmas puddings	15,000 (U.K.)
14	20-03, ex 20-04, ex 20-05, ex 20-06	Mincemeat and lemon curd	8,000 (U.K.)
15	Ex 20-05	Jams and marmalades	7,000 (6) (U.K.)
15 bis	Ex 20-05	Bitter orange marmalade	50,000 (U.K.)
16	20-07 A, ex B	Fruit juices	1,500 (5) (U.K.)
17	Ex 21-01, ex 21-02, ex 21-07	Fruit and other essences	10,200 (U.K.)
18	22-09 C ex (I)	Rum	2,400 (U.K.)
19	ex 23-07	Animal feeding stuffs with a base of whale protein, and pet foods	60,000
21	38-14 B (I)	Oil additives	100,000
37	85-15 C (II) ex (a)	Assemblies containing crystal diodes, triodes, etc. (including transistors), constituting components of radio-electric apparatus	8,000 P.A.
42	Ex 88-02	Light aircraft	80,000
43	89-01 B (I) (b) (1)	Light boats and replacement parts	100,000
53	Various	Miscellaneous	220,000

Notes.
(1) The letters (U.K.) after the value of a quota indicate that the quota is administered in the United Kingdom.
(2) P.M. = pour memoire, i.e., to be borne in mind.
P.A. = possibilite d'augmentation—an increase will be considered if necessary.
(3) Import licences will be granted without quantitative restriction until March 31, 1964.
(4) Import licences will be granted without quantitative restriction until March 31, 1964, for frozen fruit containing added sugar (tariff No. 20-03).
(5) Import licences will be granted without quantitative restriction until March 31, 1964, for pear juice and apricot juice.
(6) Import licences for jams made from strawberries, raspberries, blackcurrants, gooseberries, bilberries, cherries, or mixtures thereof, are being granted for the time being under special credits available to all countries of the convertible franc zone.
(7) Import licences for fillets of fish are being granted for the time being under special credits available to all countries of the convertible franc zone.

List III. Quotas for imports from Britain into French Overseas Departments and Territories.

Tariff No.	Description	Overseas Department or Territory	Quota £
19-08 ex A	Biscuits	Reunion	3,500
55-09 A	Printed cotton textiles	New Caledonia	8,000
Various	Miscellaneous	All Departments	20,000
Various	Miscellaneous	All Territories	35,000

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Licences for imports of raw apples and raw onions

Raw apples

THE MINISTER for Agriculture in the Irish Republic is prepared to grant licences under the Apples (Regulation of Import) Order, 1951, for the importation of raw apples during the period February 1 to July 7.

Applications for licences should be addressed to Secretary, Department of Agriculture (Section 4), Dublin 2, and should indicate the quantity it is desired to import.

Note: Raw apples grown in the United Kingdom may be imported without a licence.

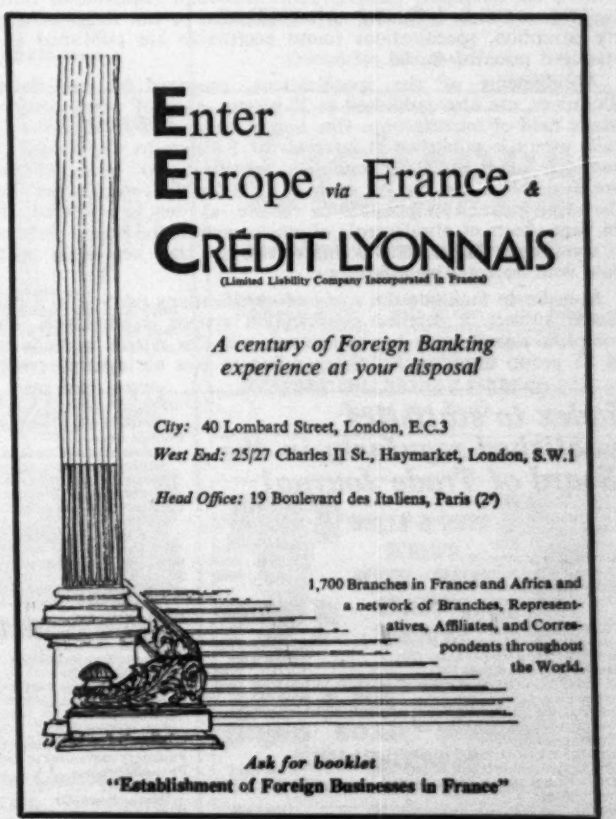
Raw onions

Licences under the Irish Republic's Onions (Regulations of Import) Order, 1948, will no longer be required for the import of raw onions (whether fresh or dried) during the period February 15 to May 15. (This cancels the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 3, 1963, page 1048).

Licences under the Colorado Beetle Order, 1945, and the Foot and Mouth Disease (Importation of Plants) Order, 1952, will, however, be required in respect of each consignment.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*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Patent Office publications

SPECIFICATIONS and abridgments published by the Patent Office provide a valuable source of information to all sections of industry wishing to keep in touch with the latest developments. These publications may be examined free of charge in the Patent Office Library or supplied as required at the prices shown below. The Patent Office also provides other services associated with the selection and supply of information about inventions.

Every application for a patent must be accompanied by a specification which fully describes the invention and states clearly what is the monopoly claimed. After thorough examination within the Patent Office, including an investigation to test the novelty of the invention, specifications found acceptable are published at a standard price of 4s. 6d.

Abridgments of the specifications, prepared by the Patent Examiner, are also published in 25 groups, each of which covers a major field of manufacture. One bound volume of abridgments for each group is published at intervals of 7-8 months (representing a complete series of 20,000 published specifications). These volumes are available at £4 10s. 0d. each or £100 for the complete set. For the same price it is possible to receive, as they are printed, the 16 page sheets of abridgments of which each of the bound volumes is composed. Subscribers to this service are thus kept right up to date with accepted specifications.

In order to facilitate the study of specifications relating to a particular subject, a detailed classification system is employed. The complete classification key which sets out this system is made up of 25 group units, each corresponding to one abridgment group, and each of these units is subdivided through several levels of fineness. The result is a schedule composed of about 40,000 subdivisions under one or more of which every specification is indexed, and this index is printed on all specifications. A list showing numbers of all specifications since 1910 indexed under any one of these subdivisions may be obtained for £1 1s. 0d. The appropriate unit of the key is bound into each abridgment volume and is associated with a subject-matter index to form a guide to the abridgments in that volume. The classification key itself may be purchased at 5s. 6d. per group unit or £6 10s. 0d. for the complete set of 25 units. In order to help in locating subjects in the classification key, a reference index is available at £7 7s. 0d. This contains an alphabetical list of catchwords which relate to all aspects of inventive art, and indicates the part of the key under which relevant subject-matter is classified.

As a further service the Patent Office will supply to subscribers all specifications, as they are published, which relate to any subject expressed in the classification key. The only charge made is that for the specifications so supplied.

The Official Journal (Patents) is published every Wednesday and, as well as official notices, contains a list of new patent applications and classified lists of accepted specifications. Single copies are 5s. 9d. each and the annual subscription is £14 15s. 0d. From January 1, 1964, the prices will be 6s. 6d. each, £16 10s. 0d. for the annual subscription.

All of the above publications are available, post free, from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, who will also be glad to give advice.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	1 Feb. 1963
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
– final (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	This week
New companies registered (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Property companies	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	8 Nov. 1963
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	25 Oct. 1963
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	29 Nov. 1963
Business (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	This week
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	15 Nov. 1963
Passenger movement to and from U.K. (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Pensions funds:	
Assets (A)	26 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Retail prices index (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	10 Jan. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	3 Jan. 1964
Shipping movement at U.K. ports (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	24 Jan. 1964
Retail (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	17 Jan. 1964
Tourist traffic (M)	24 Jan. 1964
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	15 Feb. 1963
Index nos. (M)	17 Jan. 1964

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	This week
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade Regional Organization	This week
ECGD Local Offices	This week
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1961
United States Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1963

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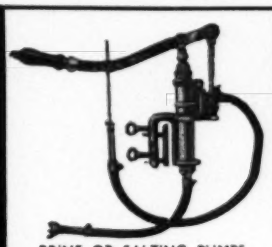

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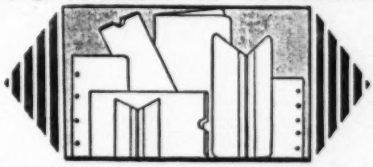

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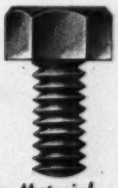

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